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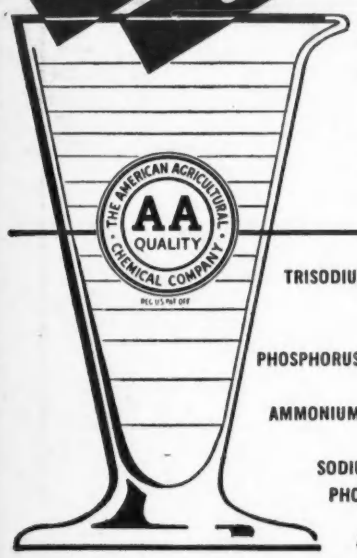

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KOH Men Tie Their Hopes For Future to Apron Strings Of Housewife, OPD Finds

A chemical behemoth with an annual capacity of well in excess of 100,000 tons of product has tied its hopes for the future to the apron strings of the housewife. The caustic potash industry has its fingers crossed, waiting for that capricious lady to account for some 50 percent of its business in the next few years. The burning question confronting KOH producers: What is she going to pour into her washing machine? They hope it will be a heavy-duty liquid detergent containing tetrapotassium pyrophosphate.

In anticipation of this juicy piece of business, there has been a rapid expansion of caustic potash facilities during the past few years, and everyone has been waiting to get on the bandwagon.

This analysis is aimed at throwing the spotlight on a chemical now in a critical phase of its commercial development. From time to time in future issues, OPD plans to do studies on other process materials facing similar marketing turning points.

Currently, there is only one heavy-duty liquid detergent on the market on a national basis. It is Lever Brothers' "Wisk," which, after being spot-marketed since January, 1956, went nationwide in August.

Lever Brothers says that "Wisk" is doing well, and that great hopes are held for it. To verify Lever's faith in the higher potassium phosphate liquid detergent field, the New York company recently started to test-market "Hum," a low sudsing detergent for automatic washers.

But other soapers have been conspicuous by their absence. Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has slipped in and out of the heavy-duty field with "Biz." Armour & Co., Chicago, put "Gee" on the market late in 1955, took it off again, and is now reported trying it again on a limited basis.

That leaves "Wisk" by itself as the only nationally-sold heavy-duty liquid detergent. The result is that many caustic

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DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH: Nicholas C. Gangemi, named director of research by Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, with headquarters at the firm's laboratories in Chester, Pa.

Kerby H. Fisk

Allied to Get Group Of New Officers Jan. 1

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will have a number of officers in new positions at the coming of the year, the company announced last week in making known a list of newly-elected executives, headed by Kerby H. Fisk, who will be chairman of the board.

Carlton Bates and Harry S. Ferguson will take over newly-created posts as executive vice-presidents and Chester M. Brown will become a vice-president.

Glen B. Miller, president and chief executive officer of the company, announced that Mr. Fisk, who is also chairman of the executive committee, will succeed Fred J. Emmerich, who plans to retire as chairman of the board. Mr. Emmerich, who has had thirty-seven years of active service with the company as an employee and officer, will continue to be closely associated with the firm as a director.

Mr. Bates, now a vice-president, was formerly president of the company's Solvay Process Division.

Mr. Ferguson is presently a vice-president and director of the comapny, and a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Brown is now president of the company's General Chemical Division.

Polyethylene Plant of Grace Completes 2 Weeks Running

The first two weeks of successful running have been completed by the new high-density polyethylene plant that the polymer chemicals division of W. R. Grace Co., New York, has just completed in Baton Rouge, La. Delivery of the product, called "Grex," will soon commence.

The new plant with an annual capacity of 50 million pounds is the largest plant of its kind in the world to come on stream as an integrated operating unit. It is also the first polyethylene plant to be built in Louisiana, Grace reported.

The plant, built by the Fluor Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles, was under construction for less than fifteen months. The overall investment in commercial plant, research and development facilities exceeds $18 million.

Nopco Now Is Producing Wax Sizes on West Coast

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has put its Richmond, Calif., plant on stream with a complete line of wax sizes.

Despite the fact that the Richmond plant has manufactured the other paper chemicals in Nopco's line for many years, this is the first time the wax sizes have been made at the company's west coast facilities.

Fatty Nitrogen Compounds Are Offered by General Mills

New product additions to its line of fatty nitrogen derivatives have been announced by the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., at Kankakee, Ill.

The new products, eleven in number, are available in commercal quantities. They include seven primary fatty amines (trademarked "Alamines"), three new fatty quaternary ammonium chlorides ("Aliquats") and a trimethylene diamine ("Diam").

The new primary amines are available in technical and distilled grades. They include lauryl, palmityl, cottonseed and soya fatty amines. New fatty trimethyl ammonium chlorides are said to be derived from high purity lauryl, palmityl and coco primary amines, while the new "Diam" has a coco fatty amine base.

Eisenhower's Stroke Puts MCA in Limelight

Because of President Eisenhower's stroke, last week's semi-annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association in New York unexpectedly provided the setting for a major foreign policy pronouncement by the administration.

Originally, the Chief Executive had been scheduled to broadcast to the nation on Thanksgiving eve from Cleveland, Ohio, giving the third in his series of six pep talks to reassure the country on US military preparedness.

When Mr. Eisenhower's sudden illness caused cancellation of the Wednesday night speech, which was to deal with our

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FDA Establishes Service To Advise on Food Law

A new advisory information service on the food, drug and cosmetic act and related laws has been instituted by the Food and Drug Administration. The new service will provide statements on subjects of trade interest selected principally from letters written by FDA officials in response to inquiries from industry.

FDA said that the new service will serve somewhat the same purpose as the former "T. C." (trade correspondents) information series which was discontinued in early 1946.

Chemical Sales Rise of 7 Percent Called Possible

The American chemical industry in 1957 "may well chalk up a new sales record of close to $25 billion dollars—perhaps as much as 7 percent ahead of last year." That is the prediction of the president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

The statement was made last week by John E. Hull at his association's semi-annual meeting in New York. He said he forecast the sharp increase "if our sales pace continues as it is."

Chemical Industry Third

"As 1957 draws to a close our industry finds itself third among the industries of America in terms of total assets. While our economy this year has had its ups and downs and many of our companies have been harassed by substantial increases in labor and materials costs, with consequent profits squeeze, I do not think it inappropriate to sound an optimistic note," Mr. Hull went on.

"I personally feel that we can face the immediate future with considerable confidence," he said.

Seconding Mr. Hull's optimism was Donald K. Ballman, director of sales for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. He told the MCA parley that, in general, he expects the overall chemical industry to follow its traditional pattern of continued growth at a rate somewhat higher than all other industry.

The Federal Reserve Bank's Index of Chemical Components, he pointed out, shows a 7½ percent growth per year for chemicals, with a 10 percent annual growth for the synthetic organic chemicals section of the industry. This compares with a growth rate of 3½ percent per year for all US industry.

Mr. Ballman attributed this rapid and continued growth to the high utility of chemicals and to the fact that they produce new methods and new products, giving cheaper processes and opening up entirely new markets.

High Profitability Cited as Factor

Another factor in this growth, the Dow executive felt, has been the relatively high profitability. In general, he noted, chemical profits have been above average.

He said he believes that this is probably due to the fact that research has paid off with new products that have meant much in savings to its customers. Thus, he argued, profitability has been a reward to the chemical industry for the improvement of the standard of living. With continued spending for research, Mr. Ballman concluded, there is little question that the chemical industry will continue to grow at a relatively rapid rate.

NPFI Settles Dues Dispute; Potash Members Staying On

In an apparent settlement of the dues structure dispute, National Plant Food Institute has revealed that its potash industry members are returning to the fold.

Five potash producers already have cancelled plans to withdraw from the organization and a sixth company is recommending retention of NPFI membership to the chief executives of its parent corporation.

The agreement healed a breach that developed at the institute's convention in June when the NPFI board voted in a new dues structure to finance an expanded research and education program. Refusing to accept this action, the six potash com-

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Polypropylene Headed for Major Marketing Battle

Polypropylene appears headed for an international marketing struggle after the first of the year. These two separate developments last week indicate that the lines are already drawn and that the battle for customers is about to start:

- Hercules Powder Company's polypropylene plant at Parlin, N. J., which it claims it is "the world's largest," went on stream over the weekend.
- Montecatini, the Italian chemical giant reported it is now able to offer commercial quantities of polypropylene to molders and fabricators here for evaluation.

The Hercules facility, reputedly the first commercial polypropylene unit in North America, will have an annual capacity of 20 million pounds.

Expected to become available for introductory distribution after January 1, the Hercules polypropylene plastic, known as "Pro-fax," initially will sell for 65 cents a pound.

However, Hercules is confident that over the long term, as large-scale operating economies are realized, the price will be fully competitive with other plastic materials.

Montecatini's polypropylene, called "Moplen," is produced at the firm's plant at Ferrara, Italy. That installation has been in commercial production for some time.

Samples of "Moplen" and products made from it will be displayed by Montecatini at the Chemical Industries Exposition in New York this week.

Monecatini's polypropylene stems from

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Mich. Chemical Adds Brominated Compounds

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has a series of new brominated compounds used to impart flame-proofing and self extinguishing characteristics to plastics, protective coatings, fluids, textiles, paper and wood products where fire resistance is important.

The new products are tetrabromobisphenol-A, tetrabromophthalic anhydride, tris(2-bromoethyl) phosphate, pentabromophenol, and tris-(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate.

Drug Trade Hits Plan to Give Access to Secret Data on Feeds

The drug industry is protesting strongly the Food and Drug Administration's plan to give state authorities access to confidential information from industry that is contained in new-drug applications for medicated feeds (OPD, 10/28/57). In statements filed with the agency on the proposed amendments to its regulations, announced in October, the American Drug Manufacturers Association and individual members of the industry charge that such action is not only unnecessary, but is likely to be disruptive of the competitive conditions in the industry.

Such information as might be helpful to the state officials in the regulatory actions, it is contended, can well be obtained by voluntary action upon the part of the company sponsoring the new drug application. Otherwise, the plan is likely to lead to delays in processing applications, and be of questionable benefit in the long run, the drug people say.

POLYETHYLENE PLANT MANAGER: Byron J. Anderson, named manager of the polyethylene plant to be built at Houston, Tex., by National Petro-Chemicals Corporation.

Why FDA Proposes Lifting Lid

FDA proposed to lift the secrecy lid on its new drug application files to state officials as regards to medicated feeds in order that the officials might have knowledge of the analytical procedures followed by the manufacturer in testing his product.

Also, FDA felt that this would make possible commissioning of state officials as officers of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to assist FDA in evaluating the proposed analytical control procedures.

ADMA urged the FDA to consider the disadvantages of the proposed amendment and withdraw it from consideration. In a statement filed with the agency, the association offered three broad objections as follows:

"(1) The proposed rule, for all practical purposes, can only make more difficult or even impossible effective control of confidential data. The analytical control methods set forth in a new drug application would almost certainly disclose the essential ingredient or essential mixture [illegible]

—Continued on page 58

Bauxite Up-Graded For Alum Production

Bureau of Mines has developed a commercial method to treat off-grade bauxite ore, making it suitable for alum production. The bureau's process, described in a new technical report, can be used to reduce the iron content of low-grade bauxite to bring it within chemical-grade specifications.

The bauxite ore tested by the bureau came from the Quapaw deposit in Saline County, Ark., and contained 2 to 3 percent iron oxide—slightly more than can be tolerated in alum production.

Treatment by the bureau's process re-

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Anticoagulant Drug Study Is Announced by the PHS

The nation's first cooperative study specifically concerned with evaluating the effectiveness of anticoagulant drugs in preventing strokes has been announced by Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney.

The new research program was made possible by grants totaling about $58,000 to six medical research centers. Scheduled to be completed within three years, the study is being conducted under the auspices of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Dow Files With SEC On Dobeckmun Stock

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., last week filed a statement with Securities and Exchange Commission seeking registration of 84,121 shares of its $5 par common stock, issuable on conversion of the $4 million of 4 percent subordinated convertible debentures, due June 1, 1980, originally issued by Dobeckmun Company.

Dow Chemical had assumed liability for the debentures last August. SEC said that the liability was assumed in connection with the acquisition by Dow Chemical of substantially all of the assets of Dobeckmun.

Dow Expands Sales Unit

Enlarging of Dow Chemical Company's chlor-alkali sales organization through the addition of solvents sales has been announced. Heading the expanded chlor-alkali sales group will be Ken Wildes. Associated with him as manager of the solvents section will be Frank W. Larabee.

The Week's Price Change

Quebracho Extract, Crude Coconut Oil and Copra Prices Rise. Fishmeal and Fishscrap, Egg Albumin Quoted Lower.

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 60).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (p. 42).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Quebracho extract, clarified, solid, ½c. per lb. (p. 45).
Ordinary, solid, ½c. per lb.
Tin, 4c. per lb. (p. 37).
Salts, 1.8c. to 2.4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Carnauba wax, yellow, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Egg albumin, flake, 1c. per lb. (p. 45).
Powder, 1c. per lb.
Fishmeal, $6 per ton (p. 41).
Fishscrap, $6 per ton (p. 41).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Molasses, New York, 2c. per gal. (p. 42).
Ouricury wax, pure, refd., 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Silver, ¼c. per oz. (p. 37).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ined., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTE relative record of prices of chemicals a related materials is currently as follow

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 29, 1957	Nov. 22, 1957	Nov. 30, 1956
109.26	109.76	109.62

Sputnik's Conquest Minimized

Two sputniks may have given us an inferiority complex, but America still h "one of the world's greatest heritages of fundamental scientific discoverie That is the way John E. Hull, president of Manufacturing Chemists' Associatio characterized the entire satellite picture last week. His comments came at MCA semi-annual meeting in New York as he reviewed the chemical industry's achiev ments in aiding the general cause of scientific education in the United States.

In the face of national concern about science and engineering education, sparked by Russian achievements with satellites, the government and American people can take heart from the extensive assistance industry, and particularly the chemical industry, is giving to the schools, Mr. Hull said.

Reviews Industry's Achievements

Referring to President Eisenhower's November 13 statement that science education and fundamental research are two of America's most important problems, he reviewed the chemical industry's achievements in these fields before an audience of 1,000.

"I doubt if any other private group has been more aware of the importance of fundamental research than the chemical industry," he stated. "This industry, according to the National Science Foundation, was spending more than $38 million annually on fundamental research in 1953 —the largest such expenditure of any private group. We can safely estimate that

—Continued on page 66

IN PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT POST: Theod P. Malinowski, appointed an assistant direc of product development in its chemicals vision by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmi ton, Del.

Borax Prices Scheduled To Be Raised January 1

Pacific Coast Borax Company, a division of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, has announced that prices of most of its principal products will be increased effective January 1, 1958.

These are the price increases per ton:

Borax, 10-mol, $2.50, borax 5-mol, $3; anhydrous borax, $4.50; boric acid, $4.50; rasorite, anhydrous, $3; and rasorite sodium borate concentrates, $2.50.

t-Nonylamine Available

t-Nonylamine, a new member of t t-alkylamine series, has been added to t list of Rohm & Haas Company produc This new primary amine permits wid selection of t-alkylamines over a range molecular weights from t-butylamine (M 73) to "Primene JM-T" (MW 269-311). is available in commercial quantities, a cording to the Philadelphia company.

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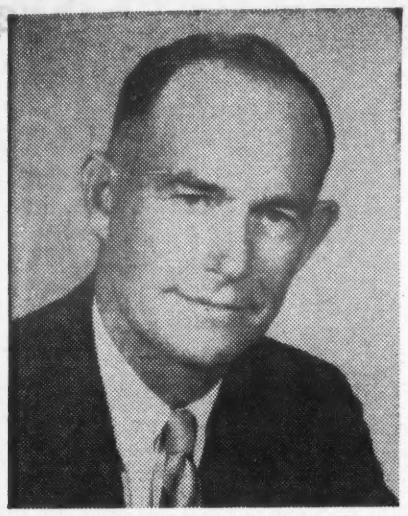

IN KEY SALES POSTS AT J. T. BAKER: Charles H. Slater (left), elevated by J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., from assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales to marketing manager. Warren F. Schumacher (right), promoted from manager of J. T. Baker's fine and industrial chemical division to general sales manager.

Sulfur Import Control Is Urged To Keep US Frasch Industry Sound

Sulfur imports into the United States had better be put under control, or the domestic Frasch industry is going to have trouble staying on a sound basis in the future. This is the sentiment of Eugene H. Walet, jr., president of Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, New Orleans, La. At the recent combined meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association and the Chemical Market Research Association in Houston, Tex., Mr. Walet brought out into the open what he had reported earlier to Jefferson Lake stockholders.

In calling for some sort of control over sulfur imports, Mr. Walet cites the fact that President Eisenhower advocated and urged cooperation and self-restraint to voluntarily control the amount of crude oil and petroleum products imported into the United States.

Reason Behind the Move

Mr. Walet points out that the reason behind this policy is to not only encourage but to make certain the stabilization of price of domestic production, in order to assure continued exploration for, and development of, additional reserves of crude oil for the country's peacetime needs and for future national security.

Sulfur, an equally vital natural resource, he contends, occurs less frequently in commercial quantities than does petroleum. More reason, therefore, this industry should have stabilization of price.

Recent reductions in the price of sulfur, engineered to meet competition from Mexican producers, Mr. Walet believes unjustified. He maintains that even at a $30-per-long ton price which sulfur reached after the Korean War, the price failed to reflect a percentage increase which virtually all other minerals had reached.

Graphically illustrating the cost-price squeeze in the Frasch industry, Mr. Walet cited a recently-published brochure by Freeport Sulphur Company.

The brochure, he reports, emphasizes

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MARKET DEVELOPMENT CHIEF: Dr. Emery Parker, appointed to the newly created post of director of chemical market development by Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N. J.

Propylene Oxide Unit Slated by Wyandotte

A new propylene oxide plant is planned by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., and is expected to start full-scale operation early in the second quarter of next year.

The plant, which will be built at the company's works in Wyandotte, will utilize the chlorohydrin process, which will also produce propylene dichloride and dichloroisopropylether.

Purity of the propylene oxide to be produced at this new plant, the company observed, is exemplified by its planned use in the manufacture of Wyandotte's pluronic series of block polymers, including the polyurethane-foam grades, a

—*Continued on page 57*

Trade Policy Group Organized By President and the Guessers Are Guessing Why He Did It

President Eisenhower has set up a new cabinet-level trade policy committee to advise him on foreign trade matters and the guesses are already flying as to why he has done it. A White House announcement states that the new group, headed by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, will make recommendations on basic policy issues arising in the administration of the trade agreements program and escape clause cases. The long-range import of the move is open to much speculation among observers most concerned with foreign trade matters, but the two thoughts mostly expressed as possibly motivating the action are these:

1. Administration of the trade agreements program is being shifted from the more liberal-minded State department area in trade matters to the more protectionist-minded area of business as represented by the Commerce department.

2. An effort is being made by the White House to soften congressional criticism of the trade agreements program in anticipation of the bitter fight to be waged next session over extending the law and imposing new protectionist provisions for business.

High Rank for Alternates

Besides Secretary Weeks, the cabinet committee will consist of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior, Agriculture, and Labor. The cabinet officers may designate alternates to sit on the committee, but these officers must be of such rank as to require senate confirmation—under secretaries or assistant secretaries.

The most outstanding immediate result of the committee appointment is to remove the interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee as the chief adviser to the President in trade matters and subordinate this group to the new cabinet-level committee. The interdepartmental committee has operated since the trade agreements law was enacted in 1934, and has always been headed by a State department official.

With the entire trade agreements program and its administration very much on the defensive in congressional consideration, the replacement of the interdepartmental committee with the cabinet committee headed by the Commerce department is calculated to present the program in a better light and woo back to the fold some of those members of congress being pressured by home industries

—*Continued on page 53*

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT HEAD: J. G. Collins, former coordinator of chemicals for National Lead Company, who has joined Morton Salt Company, Chicago, as manager of commercial development in its chemical division.

Rubber Field Invasion By Synthetic Is Noted

Sixty-three percent of the new rubber used in the United States this year will be man-made, a peacetime record, John L. Collyer, chairman of the board of B. F. Goodrich Company, states.

Speaking to the Rubber Manufacturers Association in New York last week. Mr. Collyer said that he was "confident that the percentage will go substantially higher in the years ahead."

He said that the total man-made rubber producing capacity in the United States has been increased by almost 50 percent since private industry purchased the synthetic rubber plants from the government just a little more than two years ago.

Handy & Harman Expanding

Handy & Harman, New York, is constructing a new plant covering 23,000 square feet of floor space at El Monte, Calif. The new facility, due for completion in March, will have about twice the capacity of the firm's present Los Angeles plant, which it will replace. Included will be a refinery, laboratory, warehouse and offices.

Ethylene Looks Good For Next Eight Years

Ethylene, credited with being today's largest volume organic chemical, will widen its market by some 80 percent within the next eight years. So says Kendall Greene, director of commercial research in Gulf Oil Corporation's petrochemicals department.

Mr. Greene predicts that the US will need some 6.5 billion pounds of ethylene in 1965. The nation's consumption of the organic amounted to around 3.6 billion pounds last year.

The forecast, made last fortnight at a joint meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association and the Commercial Chemical Development Association in Houston, Tex., is predicated on an increasing flow of ethylene into these five major outlets:

- Ethylene oxide.
- Ethyl alcohol.
- Polyethylene.
- Halogenated ethylene.
- Styrene.

All of the products, which currently account for 95 percent of total ethylene

—*Continued on page 62*

Seidlitz Absorbs Sweney

W. H. Sweney & Co., St. Paul, Minn., paint manufacturer, has been merged into Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo. Sweney is now a subsidiary of Siedlitz. W. Homer Sweney, former president, has become chairman of the board of the Sweney company. W. H. Sweney, jr., has become a senior vice-president of Siedlitz and president of W. H. Sweney & Co. Both men have become directors of Seidlitz.

Wyeth Office, Facility Is Being Built in Dallas

Construction has begun in Brook Hollow industrial district of Dallas, Tex., on a new office and warehouse building for Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, a division of American Home Products Corporation.

The 36,500 square-foot building, situated at 8717 Directors Row, will be double the size of Wyeth's present Dallas facilities at 142 Howell street. An additional area of 17,250 square feet has been allocated for future expansion.

Special Metal Chlorides Are Moving Into the Picture

Special metal chlorides, long in the wings of the chemical stage, will get more and more of their proper share of the limelight in the near future.

Hans Stauffer, writing in *Investment Dealer's Digest*, points out that the higher tempo of research on metal and metal-yielding compounds has rekindled academic and industrial interest in the potential of metal chemistry.

Mr. Stauffer, president of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, points out that heretofore, such well-publicized products as plastics and wonder drugs have held center stage, while inorganic chemicals have gone comparatively unnoticed, despite increasing consumption patterns.

But now, with increased emphasis on derivation of such metals as silicon, boron, tantalum, columbium and vanadium, metallic chlorides are stepping to the fore as the gateway to the new metal.

Such special metals are materials that in most cases were mere laboratory curiosities a few years ago, Mr. Stauffer states. Now, however, with pressing military and industrial needs for titanium and zirconium, these metals are produced from their chlorides in high purity, and in large volume in a number of plants.

Anhydrous aluminum chloride, a halogenated metal compound long in use as a catalyst, is under re-examination now for new catalytic reactions with the chlorides and subchlorides of other metals, he indicates.

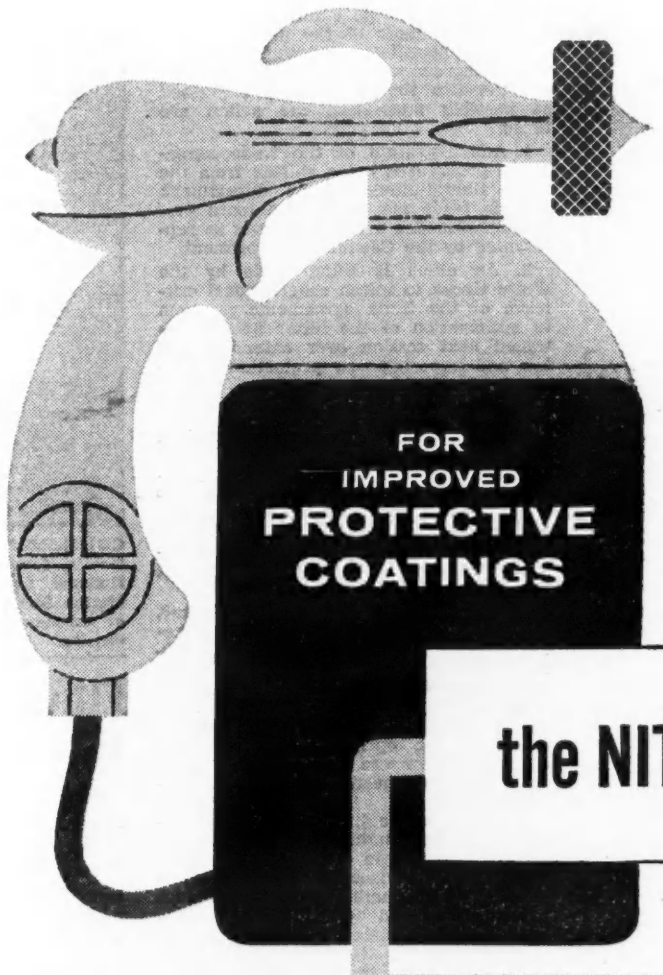
The studies include the aluminum alkyls in conjunction with the chlorides of other metals, including titanium tetrachloride. These new metal alkyls are generally referred to as Ziegler-type catalysts, be-

—*Continued on page 51*

Piperidic Acid Output Slated by Gen'l Mills

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (piperidic acid) is one of many intermediates scheduled soon to be made available in pilot plant quantities by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

The molecule is characterized by two reactive positions: a carboxyl group and a primary amino group. Water solubility is said to be very high and the material is supplied as clear crystals of high purity.



The rapid acceptance of Nitroparaffins as solvents in the coatings industry is due to 5 distinct advantages:

- Commercial availability
- Greater ease of solution
- Medium evaporation
- High flash point
- Mild, nonpersistent odor

These characteristics of the Nitroparaffins are responsible for their widespread application as powerful solvents for a wide variety of coatings materials. The resulting solutions have lower viscosities and provide better solvent release for improved flow and drying characteristics. The Nitroparaffins are competitively priced and in some cases are more economical in cost per pound of film laid down (or, the cost per unit of coverage).

Write for information on specific applications, and for technical data sheets and samples. Trained technical representatives can be reached through any CSC sales office, to work with you on your special problems.

the NITROPARAFFINS

Check these uses

ACRYLIC RESIN FINISHES — *2-Nitropropane*, used with anhydrous ethyl alcohol and toluene, gives solutions with a viscosity less than half that of competitive formulas. With an evaporation rate of 110, *2-Nitropropane* improves flow and helps correct cobwebbing. *Nitromethane* is a more rapid cutting solvent for methyl methacrylate. Gives viscosities about 30% of formulations based on methyl ethyl ketone at same solids content.

BAKING ENAMELS AND VARNISHES — *Alkaterge-C* is used as a dispersing agent for finely-divided silica used in making varnishes and as a dispersing agent for carbon black in melamine alkyd resins. Also used in reducing the viscosity of pigment-oil mixtures, and as a pigment grinding aid. Improves adhesion in metal primers.

CELLULOSE ESTER LACQUERS AND DOPES—Nitroparaffins are the only satisfactory medium-boiling solvents for cellulose acetate and low butyral content cellulose acetate butyrate. They can also replace all but a small percentage of the chlorinated solvents ordinarily used for cellulose triacetate.

EPOXY RESINS — *2-Nitropropane* — A medium evaporating solvent for lower molecular weight resins and an excellent solvent for the higher ones. When used in amine-catalyzed systems, it lays down excellent films with minimum crawling and pinholing. When used in solvent formulations, *2-Nitropropane* permits use of maximum amount of aromatics to give overall lower costs.

EMULSION PAINTS—*2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol* (AMP) as an emulsifying agent contributes excellent water resistance to finishes. As an emulsifying agent in latex paints it helps prevent pigment flooding. It is also used to adjust pH of acrylic and butadiene-styrene emulsion paints to minimize odor.

PAINT — *2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol* (AMP) is used to prevent bodying in linseed oil based paints.

PAINT REMOVER—*Nitroethane* is especially effective against synthetics. Addition of 20-25% *1-Nitropropane* or *2-Nitropropane* to conventional paint and varnish removers greatly increases their effectiveness.

RUBBER FINISHES AND COATINGS — *1-Nitropropane* and *2-Nitropropane* are used as gelling agents for latex paper coatings.

VINYL RESINS — *Nitroparaffins* are the most powerful solvents known for the vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers producing much lower viscosities (pounds per gallon basis) and far less odor than the ketones.

WAX EMULSIONS — *2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol* (AMP) used in combination with fatty acids to emulsify carnauba or other waxes in preparing self-polishing floor waxes. Imparts excellent water resistance when used with ammonia.

ZEIN — *Nitromethane* prevents viscosity increase in alcohol solutions of zein used for coatings.

DISCOVER THE NITROPARAFFINS!

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

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Association Meetings

Adhesives and Sealants in Building Conference, sponsored by Building Research Institute, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., December 4-5.
Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.
National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Gramercy Park hotel, New York, December 2.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4.

Agricultural Ammonia Institute, annual convention and trade show, Marion hotel and Robinson Memorial Auditorium, Little Rock, Ark., December 11-13.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, national meeting, Indianapolis, Ind., December 26-31.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-24.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 6; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., December 9-11.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 10.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 10.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 10.

Society of Plastics Industry, vinyl film and sheeting conference, Commodore hotel, New York, December 10-11; reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 4-6.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9.

Chemical Industry in India Is Having Its Ups and Downs, But Most of Them Are Ups

The chemical industry in India is having its ups and downs, but the balance sheet shows that there have been more ups than there have been downs. On the whole, progress has been steady, if slow, and the trend for most major items has been progressive. That is the analysis of the Indian industry for 1956 that comes from the American Consulate in Calcutta and the Business and Defense Services Administration in Washington D. C. The most important sector, the report says, is that producing industrial acids, alkalies and fertilizers.

The best performers in 1956 were soda ash, caustic soda, liquid chlorine and bleaching powder, for their production increased. The bichromates and copper sulfate stayed at approximately the 1955 point. Sulfuric acid, which recorded a sharp rise in 1955, declined slightly.

Advances in Several Directions

Significant advances have been made in several other directions. The recovery of coke-oven byproducts is being stepped up and production of dye intermediates is planned. In the plastics field, projects for the manufacture of cellulose acetate, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene and urea-formaldehyde have been approved.

India's heavy chemical industry has made rapid progress in recent years. The Minister for Heavy Chemicals has even expressed the hope that proposed targets may be surpassed.

Here is some data on a few of the chemicals:

Soda Ash—Two plants have a combined capacity of 90,000 tons annually. Output rose to 84,240 tons in 1956 from 77,268 tons in 1955.

Caustic Soda—Production is 50 percent below the country's estimated demand of 83,000 tons. Output totaled 39,420 tons in 1956, compared with 54,878 tons in 1955. The government has issued licenses for the expansion of some plants and the establishment of eight new ones.

Liquid Chlorine—Seven plants have a combined capacity of 18,000 tons a year. Production totaled 15,072 tons in 1956, or 3,492 tons more than in 1955. Demand is estimated at 12,000 tons annually. Lack of adequate tank facilities is one of the principal reasons given for below-capacity production.

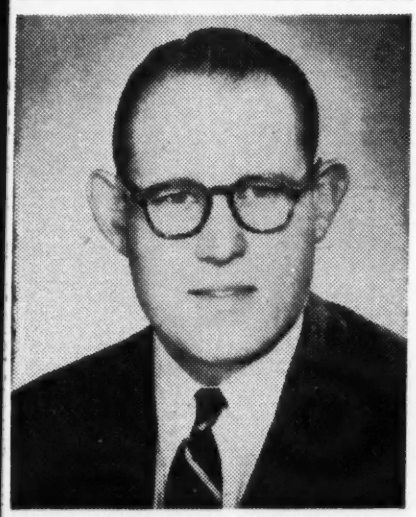
Bleaching Powder—Only three plants make this material. They have a combined

—Continued on page 51

HONORED BY MCA: August Kochs, founder and corporation chairman of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, who was honored last week by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association for his sixty years of service to the chemical industry.

Preservative Makers Are Keeping Close Tabs on Meat Export Rules

Chemical companies that produce food preservatives and other additives have their finger on the pulse of the Department of Agriculture these days—for the department is thinking of easing up on its export regulations and that would mean a broadened market for the preservatives makers. The area of interest is in meat products to be shipped out of the country. At the same time that officials in the United States are considering an easing, the authorities in foreign countries are looking into the matter, for they would have to concur.



PHILA. DRUG EXCHANGE PRESIDENT: Robert L. McNeil, jr., chairman of McNeil Laboratories, who has been elected president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

The meat inspection rules of the Agriculture department are quite strict in limiting the use of preservatives or other additives in meats for domestic consumption. While the regulations are silent in the matter of exports of such products, officials have used the domestic rule as a yardstick. They have refrained from giving clearance to any ingredients in meat products that are destined for export which would not be allowed in meats for domestic use.

The department has asked interested persons to submit their comments on an amended regulation. They may be sent to: Director of Meat Inspection Division, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by December 22.

It is proposed to loosen the regulations on the export side of the question by

—Continued on page 39

Malathion Tolerance Rules Are Approved by the FDA

Residue tolerances ranging from zero to eight parts per million for malathion used for pest control application for a long list of raw agricultural products have been approved by Food and Drug Administration.

The zero tolerances applies to residues of the pesticide in or on eggs. A tolerance of four parts per million was allowed in the case of meat and meat byproducts, while tolerances of eight parts per million were set for preharvest application to a number of vegetables and to post harvest application to certain grains and to peanuts.

CSMA to Hear Talks On Product Advances

The Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association will open its forty-fourth annual meeting in Hollywood, Fla., December 9, with four days of technical sessions devoted to discussions of how to provide new and better chemical products for home and industry.

More than a score of marketing and technical papers will be presented before the group's six divisions, representing manufac urers of aerosol products, automotive chemicals, disinfectants and sanitizers, insecticides, waxes and flood finishes and soaps and sanitary chemicals. Registrations for the four-day meeting already have topped 1,000.

Although committee sessions get underway the preceding day, the association's annual meeting opens officially on the morning of December 9 wi h an address of welcome by Frank L. Holland, man-

—Continued on page 55

Urethane Potting Resins Are Developed by Allied

A growing market for urethanes—both solid and cellular types—lies in their use for potting and encapsulation of electrical and electronic assemblies, according to Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Allied says that solid urethane potting compounds are characterized by high dielectric strength, low dielectric constant, and low moisture absorption.

The compounds are based on "Nacconate" diisocyanates produced by the National Aniline Division. Solid compounds are made by combining diisocyanates with castor oil, while foams are formulated with diisocyanates and "Plaskon" polyesters supplied by the Barrett Division.

CIA Will Hear of Role Of Chemicals in Emergency

"The Role of the Chemical Industry in a National Emergency" will be the topic of a talk given by Dr. Hal G. Johnson, vice-president of Vick Chemical Company, New York, to the monthly meeting of the Chemical Industry Association.

Dr. Johnson will outline past and current planning taking place through the Business and Defense Services Administration. The meeting will be held December 10 in the Bogert room at the Chemists' Club, New York.

Devoe Elects President

Devoe & Raynolds Co., Louisville, Ky., paint manufacturing division of Merritt Chapman & Scott Corporation, has named Doran S. Weinstein president, succeeding Carl McFarlin, who has been serving as head of Devoe, as well as Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, another Merritt Chapman subsidiary.

Compressed Gas Unit Plans Varied Program

"Pertinent technical papers" and "addresses of special interest to the industry" are promised by the Compressed Gas Association for its forty-fifth annual meeting, to be held January 20 and 21 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Maj. Gen. William M. Creasy, Chief Chemical Officer, US Army, will deliver the luncheon address on January 20. His subject will be "Should We Worry About Chemical and Biological Warfare?"

A technical session will follow in the afternoon with John J. Crowe, of Air Reduction Company, as moderator. This session will feature three papers: "Deter-

—Continued on page 39

Chemicals New Look in Spotlight at N.Y. Exposition

The new look in chemicals—from products used in rockets and satellites to the latest innovations in technics and instruments—are all in the spotlight at the twenty-sixth Exposition of Chemical Industries, which opens today at the New York Coliseum.

Late news from exhibitors indicates that many displays are featuring developments completed just in time for the opening.

One manufacturer of chemicals and organophosphorous derivatives is introducing eight new chemicals, never advertised, or offered at any exposition. Their fields include: Soap and detergents, cement, water treatment, petroleum refining, dentifrices, foods, textiles, pharmaceuticals, plastics, metal finishing, agriculture and photography.

Derivatives of the pulp and paper industry, in another array, include nuclear activated carbon, refined and crude tall oil, tall oil specialties and lignin products.

Another chemical innovation, being shown in this country for the first time, is "Moplen," one of the new isostatic polymers discovered and developed in Italy, and being shown in this country in some of its more practical applications.

Highlighted throughout the exposition will be the newest achievements in extractive metallurgy, with a dozen or more new metals that have been made available for engineering designers, not only in the

—Continued on page 67

The Satisfied Consumer

CANDIDATE FOR PYRILAMINE MALEATE

Pyrilamine answers important needs for antihistamine therapy because of outstanding effectiveness and compatibility with a variety of other pharmaceuticals.

"SURE IT'S GOOD—THOUSANDS USE IT"

Pyrilamine is the most favored antihistamine, employed in more formulations and by more manufacturers than any other antihistamine today.

ROAD TO RECOVERY

Pyrilamine is a superior antihistamine. It is remarkably well tolerated, the occurrence of drowsiness in particular being notably low.

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And you, too, will be satisfied with Pyrilamine, whether formulated in cold tablets, cough syrups, nasal preparations, ointments, lotions or creams. Check your Merck representative for the details.

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builds acceptance for antihistamine formulations

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Nov. 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

es siberica oil, crns ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
etic acid, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490 - —
ryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
cia (see Arabic gum).
naphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
bove 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
taldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
taldol (see Aldol).
tanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
SP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
tic acid comi. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
tic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms. c.l., dlvd ... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, chys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
tic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
luminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
nks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
toacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
b. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
toacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.33 - —
b. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
toacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
b. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
tone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
tonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
ms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
tophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
tophenone, ens., dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.60
ech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
cetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
tylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., t.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
tylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½- —
SP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
reight equald, shipt identical quantity over tandard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, ich., Chicago and St. Louis.
tyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
tyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
tyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

nite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
olein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
ylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
ms., t.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
nks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
ps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.41 - 1.43
flake ..... lb. 1.37 - 1.39
tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.03 - 1.08

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.23 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.)i Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes			s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
		kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	shipt.	shipment
		lacq.	lacquer	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tert-	tertiary
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	t.l.	truck loads
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.w.	tank wagons
cryst.	crystalline			USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
d-	dextro	n-	normal		
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	W.	west
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral	whse.	warehouse
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	w. w.	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies		
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.a. bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape cs ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs ..... lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb .60 - —
powd., kgs ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran. bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran. bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0550- .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. 21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb 19 - —
fib dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2610- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% I.t.l., dms. lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.84.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald. ton.86.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .41 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms. works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide NF gran. bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.50 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm. works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.68.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .48 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms. works lb .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., chys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, t-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb 41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 42½ - —
tanks, works lb .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 - —
tanks, works lb 60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns. dms lb .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 27¾ - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb 1.00 - 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - —
Tech., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls lb 60 - 65
Angelica root oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb 20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.15
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb .97 - —
Annatto seed, Dominican Ecuador, whole, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Indian, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
es., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74¼
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75¼
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms. lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

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- ★ *Butyl Alcohol*
- ★ *Butyl Acetate*
- ★ *Acetaldehyde*
- ★ *Ethyl Acetate*
- ★ *Amyl Acetate*
- ★ *Acetone*
- ★ *Acetic Acid*
- ★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

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asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —
aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
atropine, NF tins ..... oz. 4.00 - 4.30
atropine sulfate, USP, bots. ....oz. 2.33 - 2.45
avocado oil, cns. .....lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

bacitracin bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .63 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 - —
balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. .lb. 1.23 - 1.33
barberry root bark bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
barbital, NF 100-lb dms ..... lb 4.50 - —
barbital sodium NF dms ..... lb 4.75 - —
barium carbonate precip., bgs, c.l., works ton.108.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots works ton.121.50 - —
barium chlorate dms. works lb 32 - .41
barium chloride anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works ton.191.00 - —
barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
barium chromate bgs. frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. t.l. frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l. t.l. dlvd lb. .17 - —
barium oxide grd. dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. t.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
barium peroxide dms. frt. equald.lb. .20 - —
barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns. t.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
barium sulfate X-ray dms lb 15 - .15½
barium sulfide dms. c.l. works.ton.95.00 - —
dms. t.c.l. works ton.105.00 - —
barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.83 - —
battery acid cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
cbys. t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican 55-60% cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 1.93 - 2.40
bayberry wax bgs lb. .43 - .47
beeswax, crude, African, bgs....lb. .64 - .66
Brazilian, bgs. .....lb. .67 Nom.
Central American bgs ..... lb. .65 .67
Chilean, bgs. .....lb. .67 Nom.
beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.lb. .77 - .80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns .. lb. .76 - .79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns... lb. .69 - .71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns... lb. .68 - .70
belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .32 - —
belladonna root, bls.....lb. .30 - —
bentonite dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —
benzal chloride cbys. works lb. .44 - —
benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .86
Tech. cbys. dms., t.l. .....lb. .43 - —
cbys. smaller lots lb. .44 - —
benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district.....gal. .36 - —
Chicago district .....gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.... gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y .....gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .36 - —
benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms. t.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 3.25 - —
benzocaine dms ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis ....lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots .....lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .50 - —
benzoin gum Sumatra cs ..... lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.49 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 2.23 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., t.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms ..... lb. .65 - .80
Tech., dms, dlvd ..... lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 - 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys, dms, t.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

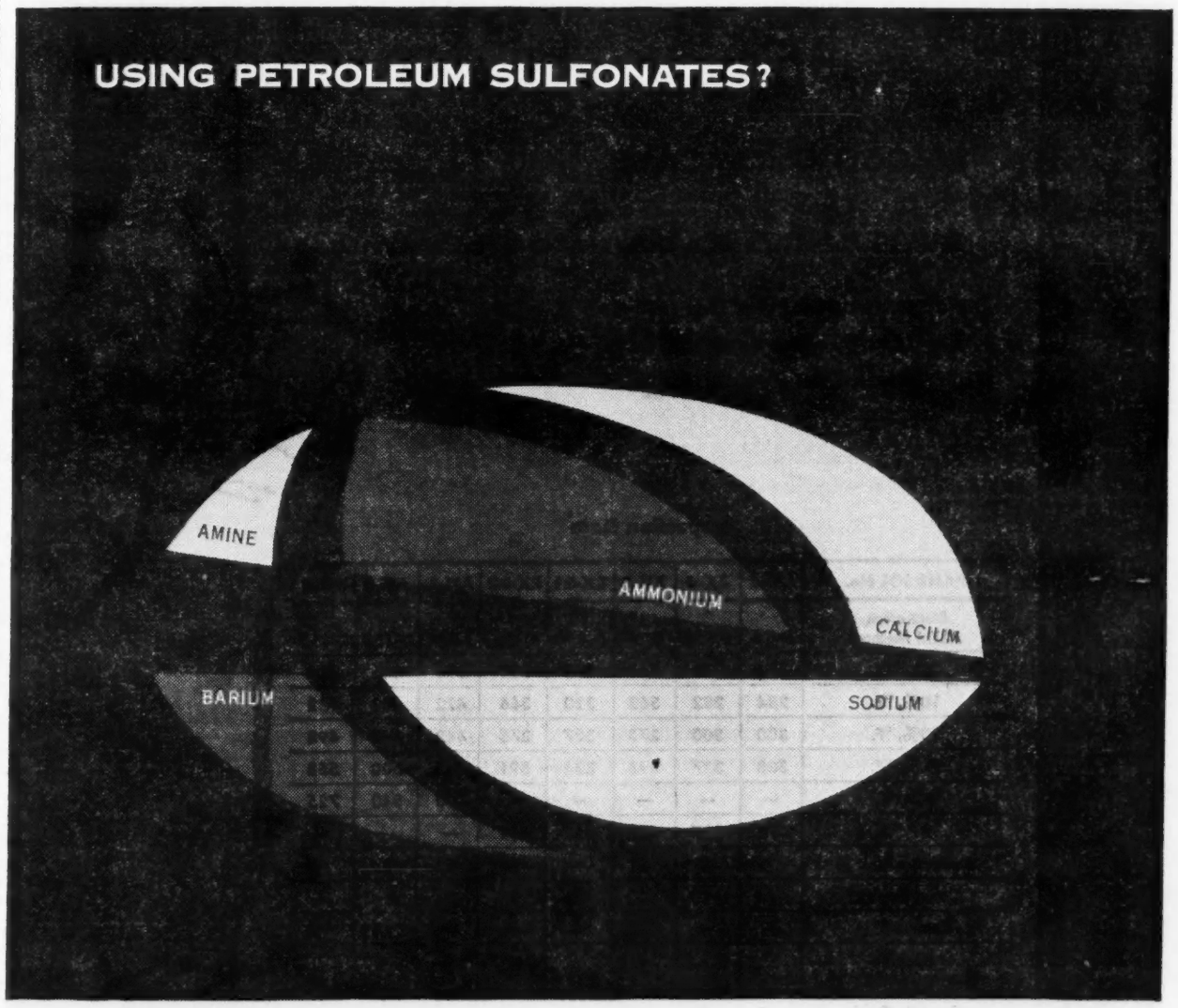
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys in steel dms. prices are ½c. lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.23 - —
Benzyl formate, cns .....lb 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. .....lb 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian cns. lb. .12.50 -13.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betanaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride 5,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. .....lb 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. ..... lb 4.63 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb 2.10 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb 4.47 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb 4.37 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib dms lb 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls .....lb. .50 - .53
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb 63 65
Black haw tree bark, bls. ..... lb 45 50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton.165.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs. t.l. ..... lb. .15 - .17
bgs. t.t.l. ..... lb. .15½ - .35½
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb .48 .50



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Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms. works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech. anhyd. 99%, bgs. c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst. 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton.81.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
gran. decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.38.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran. bgs. c.l., works ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, ens. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. 22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

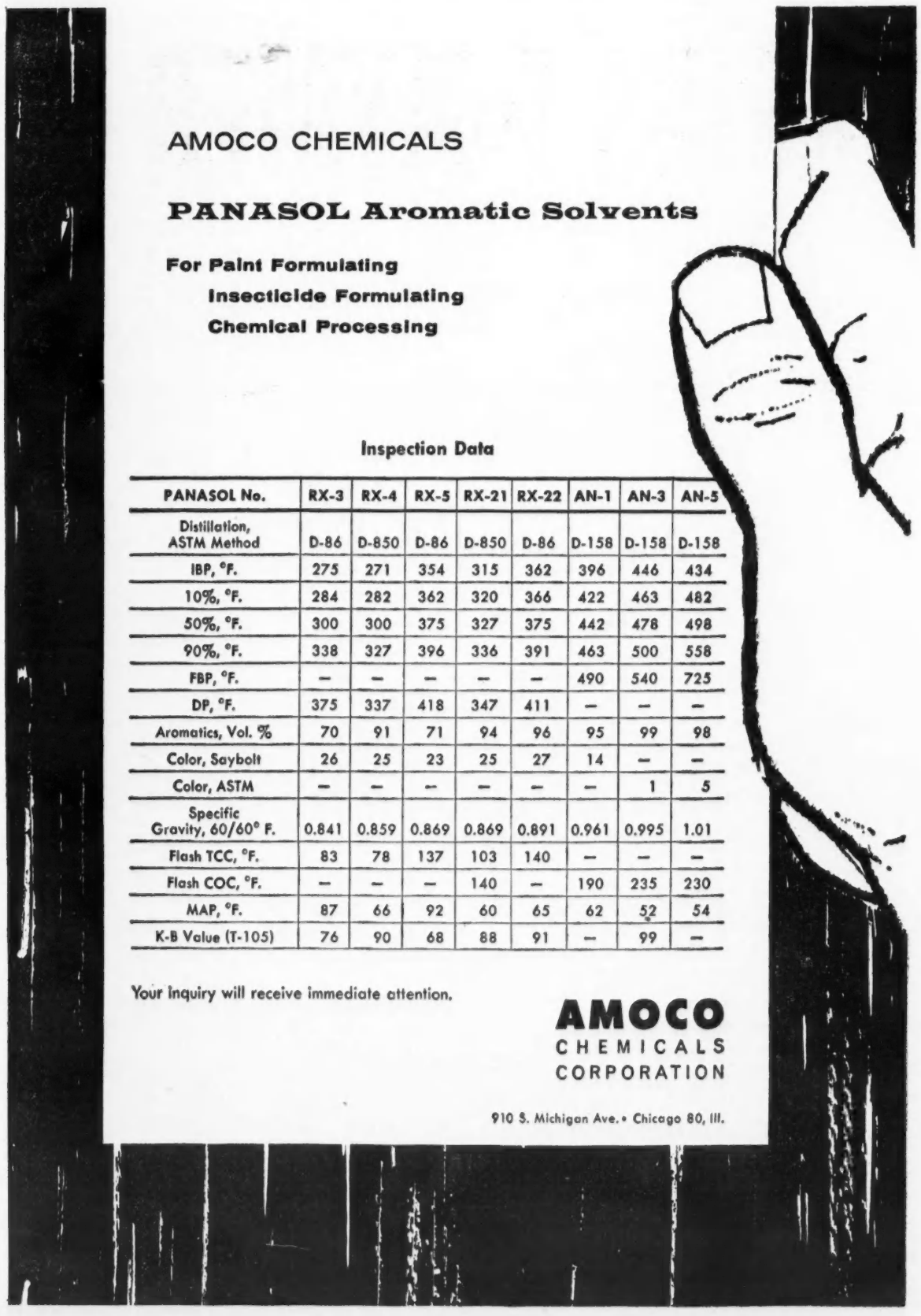
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, retd. cyls., c.l., refy lb 21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb 22 —
tanks, contract refy. lb .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl alcohol, terment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis.lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —


AMOCO CHEMICALS
PANASOL Aromatic Solvents
For Paint Formulating
Insecticide Formulating
Chemical Processing
Inspection Data
PANASOL No. | RX-3 | RX-4 | RX-5 | RX-21 | RX-22 | AN-1 | AN-3 | AN-5
Distillation, ASTM Method | D-86 | D-850 | D-86 | D-850 | D-86 | D-158 | D-158 | D-158
IBP, °F. | 275 | 271 | 354 | 315 | 362 | 396 | 446 | 434
10%, °F. | 284 | 282 | 362 | 320 | 366 | 422 | 463 | 482
50%, °F. | 300 | 300 | 375 | 327 | 375 | 442 | 478 | 498
90%, °F. | 338 | 327 | 396 | 336 | 391 | 463 | 500 | 558
FBP, °F. | — | — | — | — | — | 490 | 540 | 725
DP, °F. | 375 | 337 | 418 | 347 | 411 | — | — | —
Aromatics, Vol. % | 70 | 91 | 71 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 99 | 98
Color, Saybolt | 26 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 14 | — | —
Color, ASTM | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5
Specific Gravity, 60/60° F. | 0.841 | 0.859 | 0.869 | 0.869 | 0.891 | 0.961 | 0.995 | 1.01
Flash TCC, °F. | 83 | 78 | 137 | 103 | 140 | — | — | —
Flash COC, °F. | — | — | — | 140 | — | 190 | 235 | 230
MAP, °F. | 87 | 66 | 92 | 60 | 65 | 62 | 52 | 54
K-B Value (T-105) | 76 | 90 | 68 | 88 | 91 | — | 99 | —
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affeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
ieput oil, native cns. lb 1.75 3.30
Redist, USP., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
lamine USP. dms. lb 34 —
lanus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
lciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
lciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
lcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms. 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
lcium arsenate dealers bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
lcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb 97 —
lcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
lcium carbonate nat., dry grd. air floated, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton.10 50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32 00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns bgs. c.l. works ton 17 00 -18.00
lcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 48.00 - —
lcium carbonate precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works, ton.37.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 120.00 -175.00
lcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l. works, frt equald ton.31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran. purit. dms lb 27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Pellets bgs., c.l. works ton 37 80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid 75-78% dms c.l., frt equald ton.29 50 —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton.36 00 -73.00
USP, gran. dms lb .32 —
lcium chromate bgs. frt equald. lb. .29½ .30
lcium cyanide dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .55
lcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb 2.95 - —
lcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
lcium hydride lump dms. works. lb. 2.20 3.00
lcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms. same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
lcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
lcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
lcium lactate NF dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
lcium mandelate USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
lcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ - —
lcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt adjusted gram .045 - —
lcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
lcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. .74 - —
lcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P c.l., works, Tex Cit ton.76.00 - —
21% P. bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.90.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.10.50 - —
lcium phytate, bgs works lb. .50 - —
lcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
lcium silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
lcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
lcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
lcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
lomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
mphene 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
mphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
mphor, monobromated, NF, dms., bgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, cns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
cns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Canada oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Clarified, cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .51 - .53
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 160 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bxs lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Caprylic acid, C. P., dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .23 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).

Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk c.l. works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .074 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .1225 —
Furnace fast extruding bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .10 —
high abrasion bulk c.l. works. lb. .0750 —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790 —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus bgs. c.l. works. lb. .0950 —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0950 —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l. works. lb. .0450 —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0850 —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l. works lb. .72 - —
ctns. l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l. works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal. dms. c.l., works frt equald to comp petitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks dlvd. lb. .0545 —

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.05 - —
Decorticated Ceylon cs lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2 crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara refd. pure bgs. ton lots, lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs. ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
Parnahyba, refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82

Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs. ton lots lb. 1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech. 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms. dlvd million units .21 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.80 - 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible acid precip. 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21¼ - —
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 - .24½

Now . . . the ultimate in raw material for polishes

CARDIS POLYMER 10

developed by Warwick Wax—originators, pioneers and leaders of the oxidized wax industry

CARDIS POLYMER 10 will give your polish film the **perfect balance** of the following characteristics—previously obtainable only through a complicated combination of different ingredients.

- Lightest Color
- Unexcelled Non-Scuff
- Unexcelled Non-Scratch
- Positive Anti-Slip
- Greatest Hardness
- Superior Toughness
- Perfect Plasticity
- Durable Shine
- Highest Gloss
- Superior Water-Resistance

Excellent Durability

CARDIS POLYMER 10 fits all types of polish formulations: dry bright (self-polishing waxes), resinous floor finishes, heavy duty institutional polishes, solvent type polishes (paste and liquid).

SPECIFICATIONS

Color	1-1½ N.P.A. (Ivory)
Penetration	0-1
Melting Point	212-216°F
Acid No.	8-10
Saponification No.	25-30

Simplify Your Formulations, Production and Inventory Problems with

CARDIS POLYMER 10

With CARDIS POLYMER 10 you receive exclusive technical service, market research and advertising counsel. This is all available to you without charge or obligation from Warwick's 33 stock and service centers in the United States and Canada. Write, wire or call for information and samples.

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Cashewnut Shell Liquid—o-Cresol

Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb .19½ —
"B" lb .18¼ - —
"C" lb .17¼ - —
Korintje "A" lb .19 .19¼
"B" gal. .18¼ - —
"C" lb .17¼ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil USP).
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazil ton.125.00-127.00
Castor oil, dom., blown dms., c.l. lb. .2850- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .3010- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. 2810- —
dehydrated, unbodied dms., c.l lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2660- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3325- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3525- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2425- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2525- —
tanks lb. .2225- —
Refd and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .3050- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .18¾- .19
Castor oil sulfonated 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated dms. lb 44¼ 46¼
split, dms lb 37¼ 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs. c.l., works.ton.45.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb 5.25 30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms, works lb 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb 75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic)
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII, cns, dms lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb.16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs, dlvd, E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs, dlvd, E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs, dlvd, E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis, bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt, alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib, cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs lb. 3.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
25 lb paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Pinewood gran. bgs., c.l., works South ton.69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.74.00 -79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South ton.66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech., 94% min, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls, works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms, l.c.l, 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms, l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —

Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns. c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½ .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech, flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .20 —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms, min 10,000 lbs., or over, frt alld lb. 75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. 80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms c.l. frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms, 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis, lb 2.00 —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works dlvd to N. Y Metropolitan area lb 1.95 —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., l.c., works lb 1.10 —
fib, dms, smaller lots works lb 1.25 —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works, lb 2.25 —
fib, dms, less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 —
Chloroform, tech, dms, c.l, dlvd, E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd, E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt, adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt, adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms, c.l, frt, alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .95 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.20 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -12.00
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.40 - 5.70
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs, dms, c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs, dms, 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs., dms, smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs, dms, 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .28 .28½
bgs, dms, smaller lots lb. .29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns lb. .82 - .85
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.25 3.60
Civet, artif. bots lb.13.75 15.00
Nat. bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture bulk c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
Imp. airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd air floated, 99%, 325 mesh Georgia, bgs. c.l., works.ton.10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l., works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 -36.00
Imp. white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland Me long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb 1.05 —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .51 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .90 - .95
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis. bgs or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .39½ 41
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ 43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c per lb lower and are on a works basis
Coaltar, crude, resale tor soins., dms, c.l., ex whse gal. .30½ —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½ 35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½ 39
tanks, works gal 16½ 20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms, dlvd, lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls, dlvd, lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. 25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .94 - .99
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11⅜- .11½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —

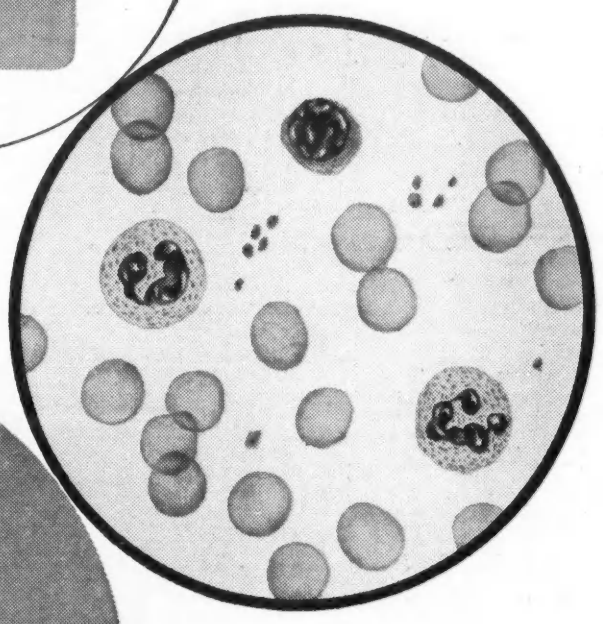
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs lb. .15¾- 17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - 75
Copaiba oil, cns lb. 1.75 2.50
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 —
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. 53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3325- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .28¼ .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½ .37
Copper chloride cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- 4468
Copper cyanide, tech, dms, 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .666 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .676 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .696 .716
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .48¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .28½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .24 —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst. dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. 45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, lb. .43 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works, lb. .41 - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 4.50
Copper resinate precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1845- —
Cryst., 99% bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs.12.05 -14.55
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.21.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.90 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.26.45 -29.45
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.175.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.170.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.00 -10.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb .08½ —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .15¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95% tanks, New York lb. .06½- —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .2098- .2125
tanks lb. .1898- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk, gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton.53.50 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .14½- .14¾
tanks, Valley lb. .14⅜- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .14¼- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .14⅜- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95% tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .20⅛- .20⅜
tanks lb. .18⅛- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium hitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80% tanks, works, gal. .226 —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms, incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms, incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —

RECENT NOTICE

No new drug application is required when Toleron is distributed with over-the-counter labeling which recommends it for the prevention or treatment of iron deficiency anemia in dosages which do not exceed 800 mg daily.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers will profit

by this **new aid** *to producing*
a normal blood picture



Mallinckrodt®

Toleron*

BRAND OF FERROUS FUMARATE

provides a readily available source of iron

when used alone or as a constituent of drug preparations.

In a search for ferrous iron in a form that would be *well tolerated*, have a *high iron content*, and yet be *exceptionally stable*, Mallinckrodt research discovered TOLERON, a new standard in iron therapy.

When TOLERON is administered orally to human patients suffering from an iron-deficiency anemia, the rate of hemoglobin regeneration has been found to be optimal when compared with ferrous sulfate and ferrous gluconate. And important . . . there appears to be little, if any, gastrointestinal discomfort.

TOLERON may be combined with various substances in tablets, capsules and other oral dosage forms. It may be tableted employing the usual granulating solutions, fillers, lubricants and disintegrating agents. Uncoated TOLERON tablets are stable and do not possess the marked "iron taste" which characterizes the uncoated tablets of most iron compounds.

Write for technical data on TOLERON

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

SECOND & MALLINCKRODT STREETS, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. • 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO
IN CANADA: **MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS LIMITED** • MONTREAL • TORONTO

*Trademark

o-Cresol, m.p. 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coal tar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal 1.15 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal 1.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal 1.00 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal 1.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
Imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom 195° to 214° C., non-ret dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal .80 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal .65 - —
200° C to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C. non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Crotonic acid, 6lb dms. 200 lbs or more works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .80 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 8.50 - 12.00
Cumene dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Moroccan, bgs lb. .30¼ - —
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
puiv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh dms. c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼ - .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼ - .13½
pale chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾ - .20
Siam, cs. lb. .35 - .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .41 - .45
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¼ - .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .19 - .21
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21 - .23
refy., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .22 - .24
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 38½ - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb 1.75 - 2.00

Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton 49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton 64.10 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton 69.50 - —

Prices at defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.

Degras, common, bbls. lb .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½ - .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ - 77
tanks, dlvd. same basis gal .48½ .50
Tankcar sales require written autnorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - 77
tanks, same basis gal. 50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal 48 - —
For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Anhyd., dms. lb. .20¾ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - —

How chemical buyers benefit from the service of distributors

Personal Service

There's a man near you who's well worth knowing—your local distributor of Du Pont Methanol, Urea and other quality Du Pont chemicals. He offers you neighborly "personal" service you'll appreciate... and has the equipment and man power to fill your chemical needs promptly. Remember, your local Du Pont distributor takes a special interest in your firm, for he knows the value of a friendly business relationship.

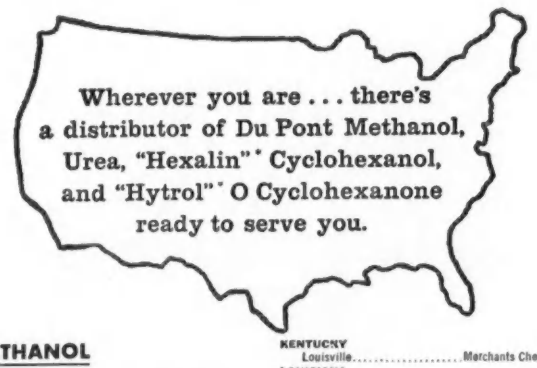
POLYCHEMICALS

Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. 53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l., c.l., dlvd lb 1.20 - —
dms. l.t.l. dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Tech., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —

Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. allwd, E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.85 - —

Diethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E, lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. 70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. frt. alld, lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd, lb. .30 - .30½
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
lb. .58 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —

Diethylbenzene dms. t.l., frt. alld, dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 18½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd, E lb. .17¾- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 18¾- —
tanks same basis lb 15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼ —
lb. .16½ —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l. works, lb. .30¼- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. works, lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks. dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. dlvd, E lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100 00 147 50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 4.35 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .32¾ .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb. .26 .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd, lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered bgs. lb. .13 - —
Nat., bgs lb .08 - —
Dillseed oil, bots lb 2 80 4 25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.225 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb 1 275 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1 285 - —
tanks, works lb 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
Dimethylamine, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine 40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .39 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt equald lb. .71 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R., including Davenport, and E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb 1 50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 —


Wherever you are . . . there's
a distributor of Du Pont Methanol,
Urea, "Hexalin"* Cyclohexanol,
and "Hytrol"* O Cyclohexanone
ready to serve you.

Your Du Pont Distributor of Methanol and Urea represents many leading chemical companies . . . acting as a *single source* of supply for most—if not all—your chemical requirements. You can count on both quantity and quality from your distributor—to meet your most exacting specifications and with deliveries timed to your schedules. As a member of your community, he can serve you efficiently, because he's aware of local transportation and other situations in your area. And no one takes more of an interest in making you a satisfied customer.

Du Pont considers its distributors an extension of its own sales organization and selects them on their ability to provide the type of service that meets Du Pont's own high standards. Du Pont salesmen work closely with distributor salesmen—and assistance from Du Pont Technical Representatives is always available through your distributor.

You can be sure of uniform high quality when you order Du Pont Methanol, Urea and other proven Du Pont chemicals. Check the listing at right for the Du Pont Distributor nearest you.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

FOR METHANOL

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles — Braun Corporation
San Francisco — Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.
COLORADO
Denver — The Chemical Sales Co.
FLORIDA
Jacksonville — Apperson Chemical, Inc.
Miami — Biscayne Chemical Labs, Inc.
Orlando — Lenfestey Supply Company
Tampa — Lenfestey Supply Company
GEORGIA
Atlanta — Chemical Services, Inc.
ILLINOIS
Chicago — Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Chicago — Phillips & Martin Co.
INDIANA
Ft. Wayne — Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Indianapolis — Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
KANSAS
Wichita — Barada & Page, Inc.
KENTUCKY
Louisville — Dixie Solvents & Chemicals Co.
LOUISIANA
New Orleans — Southern Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
MARYLAND
Baltimore — Leidy Chemicals Corp.
MASSACHUSETTS
Boston — Howe & French, Inc.
MICHIGAN
Detroit — Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Grand Rapids — Wolverine Solvents & Chemicals Co.
MINNESOTA
St. Paul — Lyon Chemicals, Inc.
MISSOURI
Kansas City — Barada & Page, Inc.
Kansas City — Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
St. Louis — Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
METROPOLITAN NEW YORK
Lyndhurst, N. J. — Stoney-Mueller, Inc.
NEW YORK
Binghamton — Collier Chemicals, Inc.
Buffalo — Chemical Sales Corp.
New York — Stoney-Mueller, Inc.
Rensselaer — Eastern Chemicals, Inc.
Rochester — Chemical Sales Corp.
NORTH CAROLINA
Durham — Cardinal Products, Inc.
OHIO
Cincinnati — Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Cleveland — Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Toledo — Toledo Solvents & Chemicals Co.
OKLAHOMA
Tulsa — Ward Chemical & Supply Co.
OREGON
Portland — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
PENNSYLVANIA
Pittsburgh — Vitro Manufacturing Co.
TENNESSEE
Memphis — Chapman Chemical Co.
TEXAS
Dallas — Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Dallas — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
Houston — Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Houston — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
UTAH
Salt Lake City — Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.
Salt Lake City — Wasatch Chemical Co.
WASHINGTON
Seattle — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
Spokane — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee — Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Corp.

FOR UREA

ALABAMA
Birmingham — F. H. Ross & Co.
Mobile — F. H. Ross & Co.
CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles — Braun Corporation
San Francisco — Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.
CONNECTICUT
South Norwalk — Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
FLORIDA
Jacksonville — F. H. Ross & Co.
GEORGIA
Atlanta — F. H. Ross & Co.
Columbus — F. H. Ross & Co.
Savannah — F. H. Ross & Co.
ILLINOIS
Chicago — Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
INDIANA
Ft. Wayne — Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Indianapolis — Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
KENTUCKY
Louisville — Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
LOUISIANA
New Orleans — Barada & Page, Inc.
MARYLAND
Baltimore — Leidy Chemicals Corp.
MASSACHUSETTS
Fall River — Bordon & Remington Co.
Stoneham — George Mann & Co., Inc.
Worcester — Chemical Sales & Service Co., Inc.
MICHIGAN
Detroit — Eaton Chemical & Dyestuff Co.
MINNESOTA
Minneapolis — Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
MISSISSIPPI
Jackson — F. H. Ross & Co.
MISSOURI
Kansas City — Barada & Page, Inc.
St. Louis — Barada & Page, Inc.
St. Louis — Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
NEW JERSEY
Newark — National Oil & Supply Co.
Paterson — Brown Chemical Co., Inc.
NEW YORK
Buffalo — Chemical Sales Corp.
Hicksville, Long Island — National Oil & Supply Co.
New York — Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
NORTH CAROLINA
Charlotte — F. H. Ross & Co.
Greensboro — F. H. Ross & Co.
Raleigh — F. H. Ross & Co.
OHIO
Cincinnati — Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
Cleveland — Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Columbus — Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
OREGON
Portland — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
PENNSYLVANIA
Altoona — Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Erie — Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Middletown (Harrisburg) — Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Philadelphia — Pioneer Salt Co.
RHODE ISLAND
Providence — Borden & Remington Co.
Providence — George Mann & Co., Inc.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia — F. H. Ross & Co.
Greenville — F. H. Ross & Co.
TENNESSEE
Chattanooga — Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.
Knoxville — Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.
Knoxville — F. H. Ross & Co.
Nashville — Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.
TEXAS
Dallas — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
Houston — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
UTAH
Salt Lake City — Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.
WASHINGTON
Seattle — Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee — Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.

FOR "HEXALIN" & "HYTROL" O

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles — Braun Corporation
Los Angeles — Mefford Chemical Company
San Francisco — Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.
ILLINOIS
Chicago — Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
INDIANA
Fort Wayne — Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Indianapolis — Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
KENTUCKY
Louisville — Dixie Solvents & Chemicals Co.
MASSACHUSETTS
Boston — Howe & French, Inc.
Worcester — Chemical Sales & Service Co., Inc.
MICHIGAN
Detroit — Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.
MISSOURI
Kansas City — Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
St. Louis — Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
NEW JERSEY
Newark — C. P. Chemical Solvents, Inc.
OHIO
Cincinnati — Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Cleveland — Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Toledo — Toledo Solvents & Chemicals Co.
TEXAS
Dallas — Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Houston — Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee — Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Corp.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DEPARTMENT

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. 20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E lb. 20¾ - —
tanks frt alld E lb 20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene oily dms lb .11 - —
Refd. 63°C. dms lb .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works, lb 42½ - —
dms. l.c.l works lb 43½ - —
tanks works lb .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .30½ .31
dms., l.c.l. frt alld lb .31½ .32
tanks frt alld lb .28 .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l. works, lb 60½ -
dms. l.c.l. works lb 61½ .62½
tanks works dlvd lb .58 .58½
1,4-Dioxane dms. c.l. works lb .28¾ -
dms. l.c.l. works lb 29¼ - —
tanks works lb .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene dest.-dist dms. c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .77 - —
Tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene steam dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal .59 - —
dms. c.l. dlvd New York gal .67 - —
tanks works south gal .45 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .65 .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd. fused tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech. fused tanks same basis lb .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine bgs dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18¾ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l dlvd E lb .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .21 - —
tanks same basis lb .18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb lots works lb 1.45 —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs bls. c.l US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms. c.l., works frt equald lb .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —

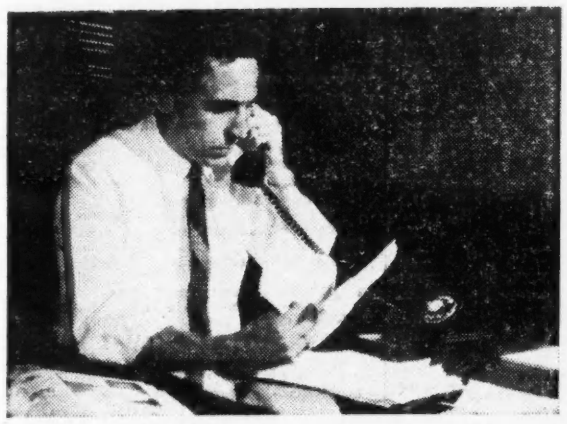
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C No 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb 5.90 7.85
No 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No 1 cns lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns lb 9.15 -11.05
No 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown D&C No 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green D&C No 5 lb 15.65 -16.10
No 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C No. 3 lb 10.50 -10.95
No 4 lb 19.60 -20.05
No 5 lb 5.25 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No 18 lb 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.10 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.20 -24.65
No 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No 1, cns lb 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb .89 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.35 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.03 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red 9 lb 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra conc lb 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R conc lb 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B conc lb 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc, dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.30 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.39 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb 2.64 - —
657 Malachite green V, crystals. lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb 3.51 - —
749 Red BX lb 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 - —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb 1.60 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. drms., dlvd No
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.31
Tanners, bbls. lb .06 - .06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb .45 - —
Select, bundles lb .75 - —
oz.48.25 49.00
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.48.25 49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .99 - 1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .75
Powd. tins 100-oz lots oz. .62 - .72
Epichlorohydrin dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .35½ - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —

BETTER DISTRIBUTION METHODS . . . . . .



CUSTOMER IN COLUMBUS needs a special proprietary chemical *immediately*. Manufacturer of the chemical has none on hand — nearest stock point is 350 miles away. Situation desperate, can Merchants do something?

MERCHANTS' MAN IN CINCINNATI calls the manufacturer, locates several drums of the chemical at the plant of a nearby soap company. They agree to lend three drums to meet the emergency. Merchants' truck makes the pickup.

AT MERCHANTS' WAREHOUSE, the drums are loaded into the car of "Dutch" Spatto, manager of Merchants' Cincinnati office. Regular delivery by truck will take too long.

A FAST 108 MILES LATER "Dutch" delivers the drums in time to keep production going. It was somebody else's product and somebody else's problem, but Merchants again lived up to its reputation for helping a customer out of a jam.

WHY MERCHANTS' CINCINNATI MANAGER DROVE 108 MILES TO DELIVER SOMEBODY ELSE'S PRODUCT —

At Merchants, service goes beyond the mere filling of orders for industrial chemicals. Each office of Merchants' nationwide chain makes a point of becoming familiar with its customers' problems. In the past 35 years Merchants has frequently "walked the extra mile" to help a production man out of a tight spot. Among the products offered are acids, alkalis, fungicides, surfactants, chlorinated solvents, emulsifiers, laundry compounds, soaps, dry ice and chemical specialties.

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES: Chicago • Cincinnati • Columbus • Denver • Louisville • Milwaukee • Minneapolis • New York • Omaha
STOCK POINTS: Albuquerque, N. M. • Erwin, Tenn. • S. Norwalk, Conn.

1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.80	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	6.00	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	87.75	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va	lb.	.14½	.16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies.	gal.	20.58	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—
tax-free, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd E of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	48	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	48	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	43	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
bgs., smaller lots works	lb.	.72	.80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works.	lb.	.65	.70
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, ansolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb	1.01	—
½-lb cns.	lb	2.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb	1.21	—
Ethyl ether indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb	3.90	4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.34½	—
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W of Rockies.)			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., t.c., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21¾	—
Ethyl iodide, chys., works	lb	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP. bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.20	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.30¾	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt equald	lb.	.28½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin 100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over	lb.	6.40	—
100-lb. fib. dms. smaller lots	lb.	6.65	6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	1.50
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-80% dms	lb.	.70	.80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms	lb.	.88	.95
Eugenol, USP, dms.	lb.	2.05	2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works.	lb.	2.10	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.09	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.15½	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25	6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.75	7.25
42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis.	100 lbs	3.75	—
USP, cryst. dms. works	lb	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite NF, dms	lb	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld	lb.	25¾	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.89	.91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble powd. gran., pearls, dms. 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40½	—
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots frt. alld	lb	.33	—
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., frt alld	lb	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.25	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29¼

INTERMEDIATES for...

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS

VERSATILE, SPECIALLY PREPARED INTERMEDIATES to permit the introduction of required radicals. Those listed below are being produced in commercial quantities. If you require a special purpose intermediate our research department will work with you. Write today for information on any of these intermediates, or for details on our research activities with intermediates.

β-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEC) A granular, tan-colored solid. Nonvolatile, hygroscopic and very soluble in water. For use as a pharmaceutical intermediate, especially in the manufacture of anti-spasmodic agents.

γ-Diethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEPC) A light tan-colored crystalline solid. Very hygroscopic, and very soluble in water and in most low molecular weight alcohols. Insoluble in nonpolar solvents. For use as an intermediate for introduction of the diethylaminopropyl chain.

β-Diisopropylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DIC) A light buff to white crystalline solid. Somewhat hygroscopic, soluble in water, alcohols and organic acids, but insoluble in nonpolar solvents. For use in organic synthesis.

β-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMC) A granular, tan-colored solid. Nonvolatile, hygroscopic, very soluble in water. For use in the manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals, and for organic synthesis.

β-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMIC) A granular, tan-colored solid. It is nonvolatile and hygroscopic. For use in the manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals and other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ-Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMPC) A white crystalline solid. Essentially nonvolatile, hygroscopic and soluble in water. Used for pharmaceutical and organic synthesis. Available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

p-Bromochlorobenzene An almost white crystalline solid with a characteristic aromatic odor. Slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in hot ethyl alcohol. For use in organic synthesis, as a pharmaceutical intermediate and in synthesis of insecticides.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide A colorless, clear liquid with a sweet odor. For use as an intermediate in manufacture of cyclopropane and other pharmaceuticals. The greater reactivity of the bromine atom makes it specially useful in preparation of gamma-chloropropyl compounds.

Hydrobromic Acid A clear, amber colored, fuming liquid with a strong pungent odor. For use as an organic intermediate, and useful for the manufacture of dyes, drugs, perfumes and photographic chemicals. Available in 48% and 62% concentrations.

Ethyl Bromide A clear, odorless, volatile liquid with a pleasant odor and a sweet taste. For use in organic synthesis, as a pharmaceutical intermediate, as an ethylating agent, a volatile solvent and in the manufacture of dyes, perfumes and anaesthetics.

Phosphorus Tribromide A colorless or slightly yellowish, clear liquid with a sharp odor. Fumes on exposure to air, reacts violently with water. Used as a brominating agent, especially for alcohols without rearrangement, as a catalyst and as analytical reagent.

Monobromobenzene A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a sweet aromatic odor. Practically insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol or ether. Used as a pharmaceutical intermediate.

Tetrabromophthalic Anhydride A pale yellow crystalline solid containing 68.9% bromine. An intermediate for the manufacture of fire-retardant resins, plastics, waxes and paints. Reacts with alcohols to form the corresponding half esters.

1,3-Dibromo-5,5-Dimethylhydantoin A pale yellow fine powder with a pungent odor similar to bromine. An effective and economical reagent for controlled brominations of aromatic and unsaturated aliphatic compounds, especially in the allyl position.

Other widely used intermediates produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation include Bromine, Cyclopentyl Bromide, Chlorobromomethane, Methyl Bromide and Methylene Bromide.

MC* (c)
C-57-1
*Trademark

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
543 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

Ferric-Potassium Oxalate—Grease Oil

Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. ... lb. .76 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP crystal, bbls., dms lb .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal 4.00 - 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .16 —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 126.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 122.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms. kilo-lots or more gram 1.20 - —
10% feed grade fib dms. 15 kilos or more kilo 86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb 0450 —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid 85% cbys. c.l., works lb .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- 1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb .60 .61
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l. fll mines, ton 19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga or Fla mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs. c.l. same basis. ton 20.00 - 21.75

Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd cms, c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

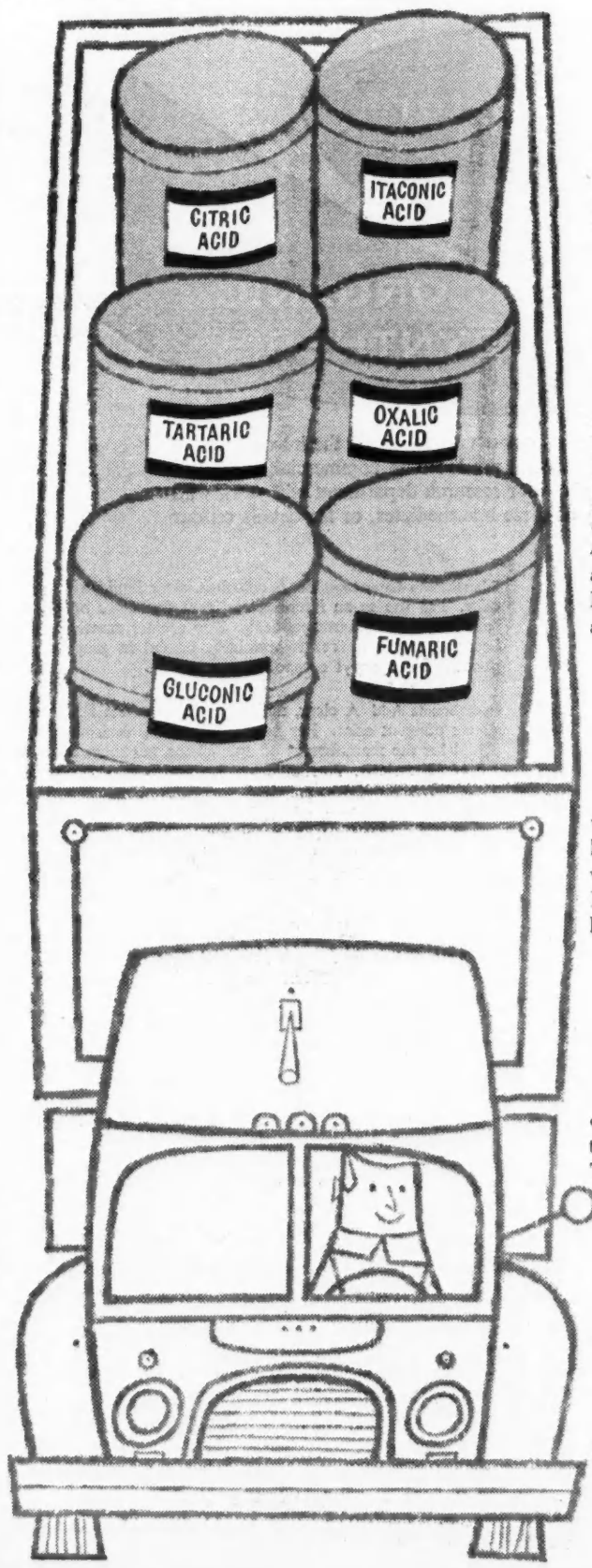
G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 2.00

Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.43 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, domestic, bots oz. 5.55 - 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 3.75 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls. c.l lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls. c.l lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd. bbls. bxs. lb .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.15
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb. 15.75 - 17.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.25 - 17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 16.50 - 18.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.75 - 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 14.75 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Cochin, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .71 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .66 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib dms. 25-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine bots gram. 65 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb. .16½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .13½- .14
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅞- —
96% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Glycerine, nat. refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 —
Grapefruit oil dms lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Graphite, amorpn., powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .06 .09½
Cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 .24½
95-97% powd. bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31½
Graphite, flake, No 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb .29 .31
Grease white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅝- —
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅛- —
Grease oil, No 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. 18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. 19¾ —
dms. l.c.l lb 20¾ .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.



versatile

Do you need a sequestering agent? A reactive intermediate? A non-corrosive cleaning agent? A non-toxic acidifier? You may well be able to fill these or other needs best with one of the versatile Pfizer Organic Acids.

economical

You can order *Pfizer Citric Acid* in economical anhydrous form, which saves paying freight for water, gives better quality control. Mild *Gluconic Acid* is shipped by Pfizer as a 50 per cent aqueous solution. *Oxalic Acid* in granular and fine granular forms. *Tartaric Acid* and *Fumaric Acid* in fine granular and powdered forms. *Itaconic Acid*, a versatile polymer intermediate, now available in an economical technical grade. Check Pfizer, too, for low cost salts of citric, gluconic, oxalic and tartaric acids.

fast delivery

Pfizer has recently increased the number of modern warehouses it maintains across the country in order to keep adequate stocks of its high quality chemicals within short haul of plants everywhere—North, South, East and West. Newest of these new warehouses are located in Dallas, Texas, and Portland, Oregon.

in large tonnage

When you need a sequestering agent, an intermediate or other chemical product, check Pfizer first for large tonnage shipments. Write for further information. Pfizer Technical Service can help you with extensive data.

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CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC. *Chemical Sales Division*
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls..... lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.lb. 3.40 - 3.43
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.. lb. .40 - .45
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - .48
Tech. grade, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs. ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome.lb. 2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls ..... lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .37 - —
Paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex..... gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif. 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works ..... lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works..... lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs. 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis, lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs. 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords N J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .43½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex..... gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex..... gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms. c.l. works..... lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works ..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys....lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd .. lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald .. ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works. lb.15¾ - —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
5-pint bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l. t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l. works lb. .53 .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c. works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq. 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls., dlvd. W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade dms lb. 1.03 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago, lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va..... lb. .073 - —

Hydroxycitronellal, cns..... lb. 4.95 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots.oz. 6.00 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz 6.00 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. jars lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. ..... lb.16.00 -18.25
Inositol, bots. dlvd ..... lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd ..... lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude kgs lb 1.10 —
Resub., USP dms., jars lb. 2.30 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP, dms lb. 5.90 —
Iodoform, NF, dms. kgs ..... lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns ..... lb 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb.10.00 - —

Irish moss bleached prime, bls lb .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E.lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .50 - —
Iron blue alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls. smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd prices 1c higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Iron oxide brown pure bgs. c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —

Argo® Inositol N.F.

...Recommended for use in New Geriatric and Lipotropic Formulations

The lipotropic agent, INOSITOL N.F., a constituent of an important class of phospholipids, is a naturally-occurring component of the vitamin-B complex. Used alone or with certain vitamins this significant nutritional factor is effective in helping to regulate fat and cholesterol metabolism and, furthermore, is synergistic in its lipotropic action. INOSITOL N.F. is pure, crystalline, easy to handle and packaged in 5, 10, 50 and 100 pound containers for convenient use in formulations.

When you are considering new therapeutic formulations, investigate ARGO INOSITOL N.F. Information is constantly being received concerning this important factor in many pharmaceutical preparations and is supplied on request. In addition, our technical service staff will be pleased to work together with you on your formulation problems.

"Fine Chemicals from Corn"

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Iron Oxide—Lead Resinate

Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom. pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l. works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 · —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 · —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat. French type, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 · —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 · —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.60 · 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .54 · .60
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 · —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 · 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —

Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.80 · 4.00
Isoniazid, powd. bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 · 25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 · 26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 · —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 · —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —

Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 · —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 · —
Refd., 95%, c.l. dms. dlvd gal. .55 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 · —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 · —
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 · —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 · —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 · —
Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .70 · —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .714 .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .75 · —
450-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline dms. works lb. .65 · 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .54 · —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .55 · —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .44 · —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .45 · —

J

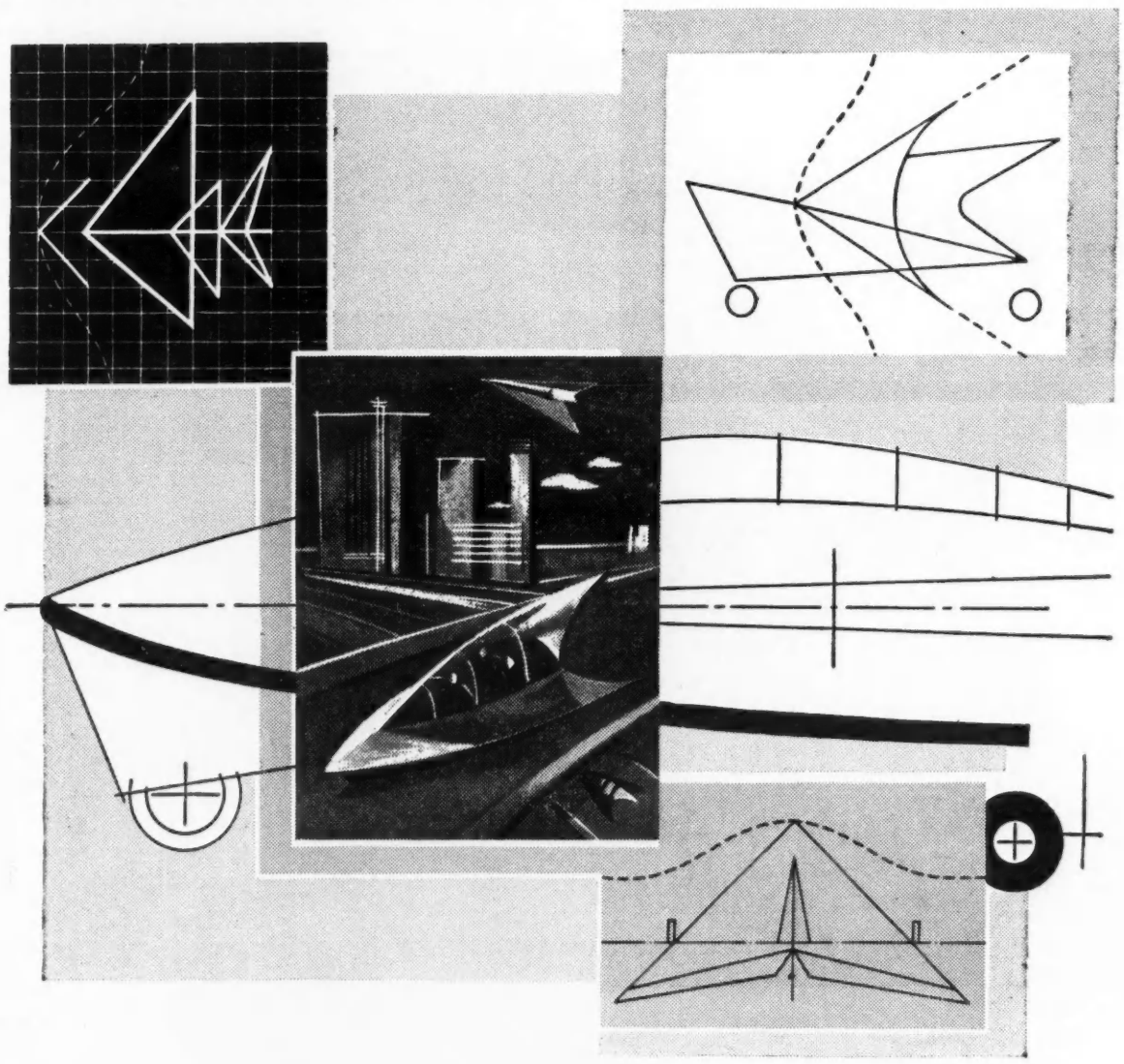
J acid, paste, bbls. works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 · —
Powd., bbls. same basis lb. 2.50 · 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs lb. .34 · .36
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 · —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 · 3.10
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.60 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .38 .58

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. 15½ .17½
Karaya gum No. 1 NF powd. bbls. lb. .45 —
No. 2, powd. bbls lb. .35 .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 · —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb 1.25 —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150° 240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. 174 · —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1437½ —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 · —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cyls lb. .85 .88
Lactose, edible, bgs. 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 · —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 · —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 · .43
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 · .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 · .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 · .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1065- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 · —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 · —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 · —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 · 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .68 · —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms lb. 2.00 · 2.55
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 · .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 · .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 · —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 · 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 · 8.50
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 8.75 · 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 · —
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 · —
Lead iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 · —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 · —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York, lb. .1350- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 · —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 · —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 · —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .45 · .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works. lb. .41 · —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1595- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1695- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1610- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1710- —
Lead resinate, precip. 22% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .38 · —



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Why do ketone solvent systems help create finer finishes in almost any formulation without increasing production costs? Because ketones permit solutions of higher solids content or allow greater diluent content, with aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon solvents.

Ketones also give you complete formulating flexibility. With Shell high-purity ketone solvents, you add the latent solvents *you* prefer.

The Shell Chemical "Quality Group" of active solvents includes acetone, MEK, MIBK, EAK, and DAA, as well as latent solvents MIBC, IPA, and Neosol® Proprietary Solvent.

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SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .43 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.. lb. .18 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .18½ - —
Solid 30% Pb dms. ..... lb. .23¼ - —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.. lb. .17½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18½ - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.. lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
Edible tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots, works lb. 9.00 —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. ....lb. 22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Messina, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.35
dl-Leucine dms., works .....lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. .....lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls .....lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt. ton. 22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk., c.l., same basis. ton. 23.63 - —
Spray, bgs. c.l., same basis. ton. 27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. ....lb. 5.50 - 7.50
West Indian, cns .....lb. 6.00 - 9.00
Expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots.....lb. 68.00 - —
expressed .....lb. 82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.35
Ex linaloe wood oil dms.... lb. 5.50 7.10
Synthetic, dms. works ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-99%, dms. .....lb. 5.25 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 4.80 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works..... lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls ..... lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton. 50.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 43.50 -44.00
Linseed oil, raw, dms. c.l., New York lb. .1840- —
dms., l.c.l., New York .....lb. .1940- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis.....lb. .1480- —
tanks, New York .....lb. .1630- —
tankwagon, New York .....lb. .1670- .1690
Boiled linseed oil 006c. per lb. higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .2140- —
Water-white, dms. .....lb. .2440- —
Linseed pitch dms .....lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge coml. powd., bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .15¼ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16¼ - —
Lithium benzoate dms. lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. 1.29½ - —
dms. ton lots to t.l., divd lb. 1.30 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .73 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis....lb. .79 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .86 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½ - —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l. t.l. divd. or works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - .95
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Lithium citrate, NF dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, divd lb. 2.17½ - —
bbls., ton lots, divd. . . lb. 2.18½ - —
bbls., less ton lots, divd. lb. 2.23½ - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .76 - —
Lithium manganite dms. works lb. .95 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate dms..... lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate dms. works.. lb. 1.10 1.30
Lithium stearate dms. c.l., works, lb. .47¼ - —
dms. ton lots, works . ..... lb. .48½ - —
dms., less-ton lots, works..... lb. .53½ - —
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.05 - —
Lithium titanate, dms., works . lb. 1.15 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .92 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works . lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .09½ - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. .....lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.... lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 - —
Liq. No 1, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½ - —
Solid No 1 boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. .....lb. 5.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs. lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls ..... lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment lb. 2.80 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¼ - .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾ - .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½ - —
USP, light bgs ..... lb. .36½ - .37½
heavy, fib. dms. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .12½ - .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald... lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald ..... lb .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ..... lb .14½ - 15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls. dms. kgs .. lb. .23½ - .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .38 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
Sticks, cs, works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs. l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA bbls., works lb 5.30 —
Malathion, dms., c.l. works lb .90 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 92 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼ —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾ —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies .... lb. .27¾ —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid tech. dms lb 50 —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.35 —
dms. smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .50 .52
Manganese acetate, bbls. dlvd lb .35 —
Manganese arsenate, bgs lb 16 —
Manganese borate tech. fib. dms. lb 23½ —
Manganese carbonate, bbls. works. lb. 22 —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb 25½ —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross or net works ton 148.00 —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.

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ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Unadulterated
California
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U.S.P.

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MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Eoston Fost Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb 36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms lb 3.52 —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb .32½ —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn bbls lb .37½ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. 34 —
dms, ton lots dlvd E lb. 36 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms. frt alld lb 27 - —
Manganese resinate fused, 3½% Mn dms lb 24 - —
Precip. 6½ 7% Mn dms lb 30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S E ton.97.50 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd S.E ton.104 50 —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb 24 - —
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Mangrove bark E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock ton.64.00 -65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock ton.52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .18½ - .22
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.

Mannitol, com'l. fib dms., ton lots, works lb .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
fib dms., single dm., works lb .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼ .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzotniazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¾ - .09
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb 6.25 - 6.50
Syn., USP racemic cns lb 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
NF, gran or powd., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red NF X fib. dms. lb 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red NF X, powd., fib. dms lb 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb 5.77 - —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —

Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.225.00-230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½ - .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn. zone 1 dms. c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd. gal. .48½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .55½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½ - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½ - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½ - —

Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .58½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½ - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah, Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½ - —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½ - —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol)
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾ - —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls. dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ - —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½ - —
l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½ - .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —

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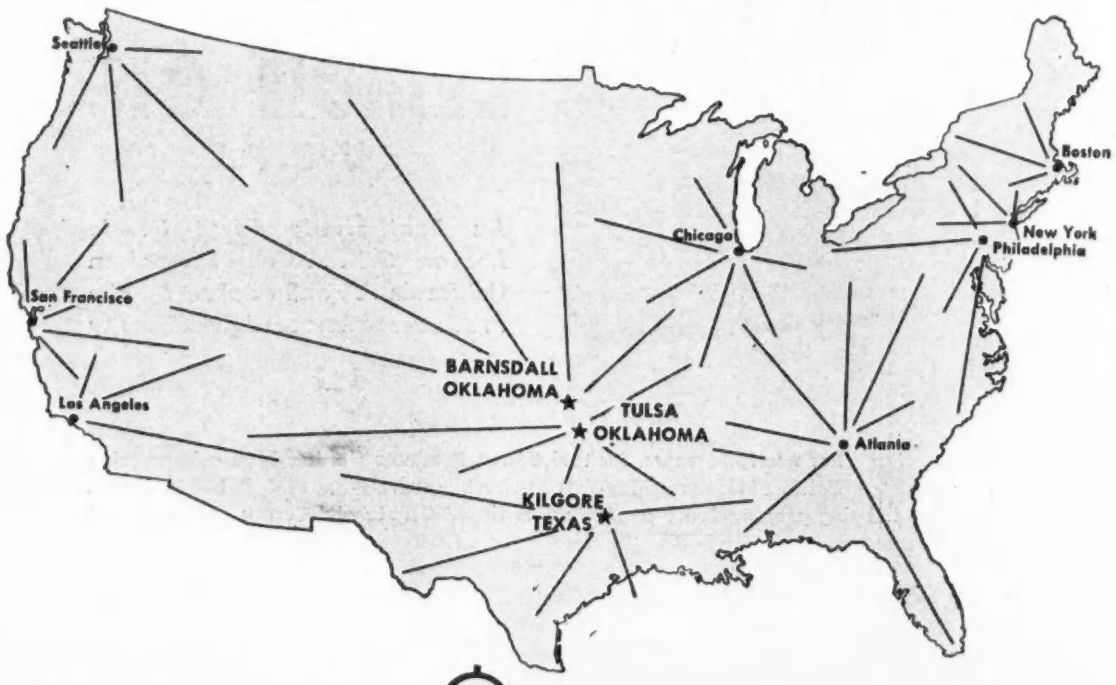

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Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03	—
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06½	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse.	lb.	.07¼	—
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E	lb.	.09	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾	—
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾	—
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.09	—
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼	—
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 micron, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E	lb.	.09	—

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.11	.12
Mineral black, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.62	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	—
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	—
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.47	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.53	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.59	—
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.61	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York	gal.	.84	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.63	—
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York	gal.	.84½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.68½	—
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1910	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy, Watson, Calif.	gal.	.25	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.25	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.25	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.32	—
Newark	gal.	.29	—
New York, dlvd	gal.	.30½	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.2723	—
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½	—
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169	—
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12873	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.20	—
Buffalo	gal.	.20½	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
tankwagon, New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.20½	—

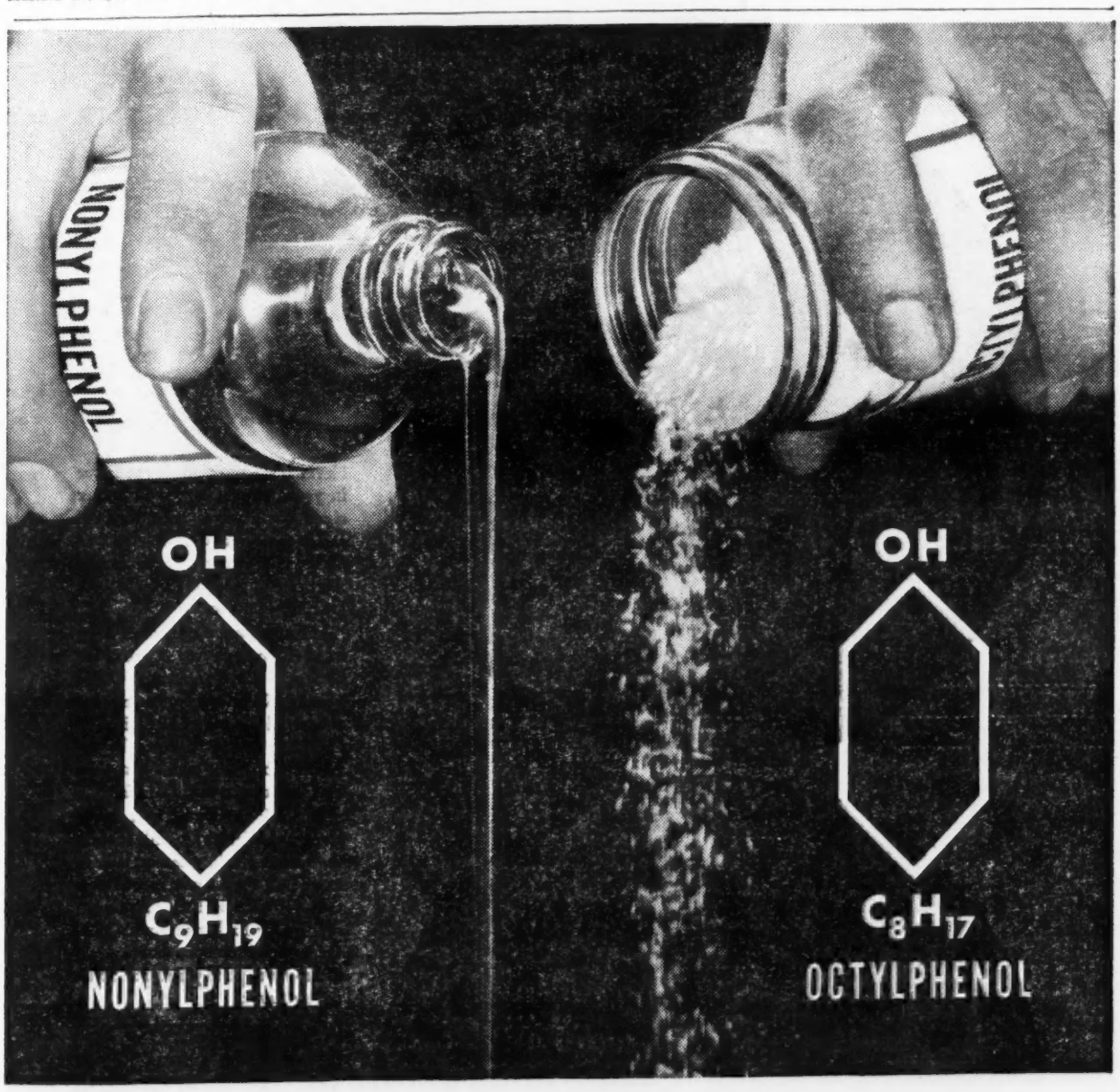
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).

MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.11	.11¾
tanks, New York	gal.	.20	.21
Molybdated orange, bbls	lb.	.48	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works	lb.	1.15	—
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content	lb	1.39	—
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.38½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb	40	—
dms. l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb	40½	—
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis	lb	.31	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.37½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.31	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05	—
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l.	lb.	1.12	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	1.15	—
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Montan wax, dom., refd. bgs	lb.	.29	.30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.23	.24
German, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).			
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns	oz	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.52¾	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	4.45	5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	5.05	5.65
cns., 5-lb lots	lb	5.20	5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	4.70	5.30
cns., 25-lb lots	lb	5.35	—
cns., 5-lb. lots	lb	5.45	—
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	1.45	—
cns., 5-lb. lots	lb	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	—
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.10½	—
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11	—
Montana, bgs., No 1	lb.	.09½	—
Mustard oil, syn., bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms.	lb.	17½ Nom	
Myristic acid, dms	lb.	.26	.30
tanks	lb	.25¾	—
Myrobalans, Bombay	ton.	52.00	53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock	ton.	59.00	60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	73.00	74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.10½	10¾
Myrrh gum, cs	lb.	.50	.53

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)			
Naphtha, petroleum cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15	.15½
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
group 3	gal.	.13875	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tankwagon Boston,	gal.	.21½	—
Chicago	gal.	209	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½	—
Newark	gal.	.20½	—
New York	gal.	.20½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½	—
Pittsburgh	gal	20	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks frt equald	lb	.06¼	—
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.07½	.08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.07¾	.08¼
tanks, same basis	lb	.07	—
Imp., 78° bgs, large lots	lb.	.05	Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis	lb	.18½	—

1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).



LOW-COST ROHM & HAAS ALKYLPHENOLS

versatile intermediates available in drums and tankcars

Low-cost octylphenol and nonylphenol are high purity intermediates that may provide new ways for you to improve products and properties. They can be nitrated, halogenated, sulfonated, esterified, ethoxylated, and used in many other reactions.

Small quantities of alkylphenols added to other phenols in resin formation impart oil solubility, water resistance and good electrical properties to the resulting resins. Excellent lubricating oil additives are obtained from calcium or barium salts of alkylphenol derivatives. Good surface-active qualities are common to ethoxylation products. Stabilization against ultraviolet light deterioration results when octylphenol is added to ethyl cellulose. Other alkylphenol product ideas await you in the preparation of rubber chemicals, fungicides, dyestuffs, bactericides, pharmaceutical compounds and insecticides. Write to Dept. SP for our 12-page booklet describing many alkylphenol reactions.

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

2-Naphthylamine-6-Sulfonic Acid—Orthoanisidine

2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)			
2-Naphthylamine 7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)			
2-Naphthylamine 1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)			
a-Naphthol bbls., frt alld	lb	1.00	—
b-Naphthol tech. flake bbls., c.l., works	lb	.33	—
bbls. l.c.l. works	lb	.35	—
Naphthol ITR red toner bbls., works	lb	5.50	—
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt alld	lb	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake bbls., works	lb	1.60	—
Naringin fib dms	lb	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb	.30	.33
20° cold test dms	lb	.29	.32
30° cold test dms	lb	.28	.31
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate fib dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram.		.35	—
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram		.40	—
Neroli oil, NF French, bots	lb.	550.00	575.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	70.00	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.55	2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.73	.80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.80¾	.87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	.48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls. works	lb	.32½	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.84	—
Green, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Nickel sulfate bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb dms., frt alld	lb	1.20	—
40% manufacturers 500-lb dms., frt alld	lb	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid USP dms. dlvd	kilo	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.11½	.12
Nikethamide cbys	lb	7.50	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E	100 lbs	5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l. works E	100 lbs	6.05	6.85
38° Be. cbys c.l works, E	100 lbs	6.25	—
cbys. l.c.l. works E	100 lbs	6.55	7.35
40° Be. cbys. c.l. works, E	100 lbs	6.75	—
42° Be cbys. c.l., works, E	100 lbs	7.05	7.85
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs	7.25	—
cbys. l.c.l., works E	100 lbs	7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
	lb.	.20	.20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis,	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline dms. frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls. c.l. works	lb.	.34	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.37
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.36	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds bbls. c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.75	—
Nitroethane dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit.		1.24	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.		3.00	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton.		2.95+	.50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 1on-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.05	—
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.05	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	13.50	15.00
USP dist. West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	13.50	17.00
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.55	.65
Octane indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works		.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—

Octyl phenol in dms., 1lc. higher.

Oils

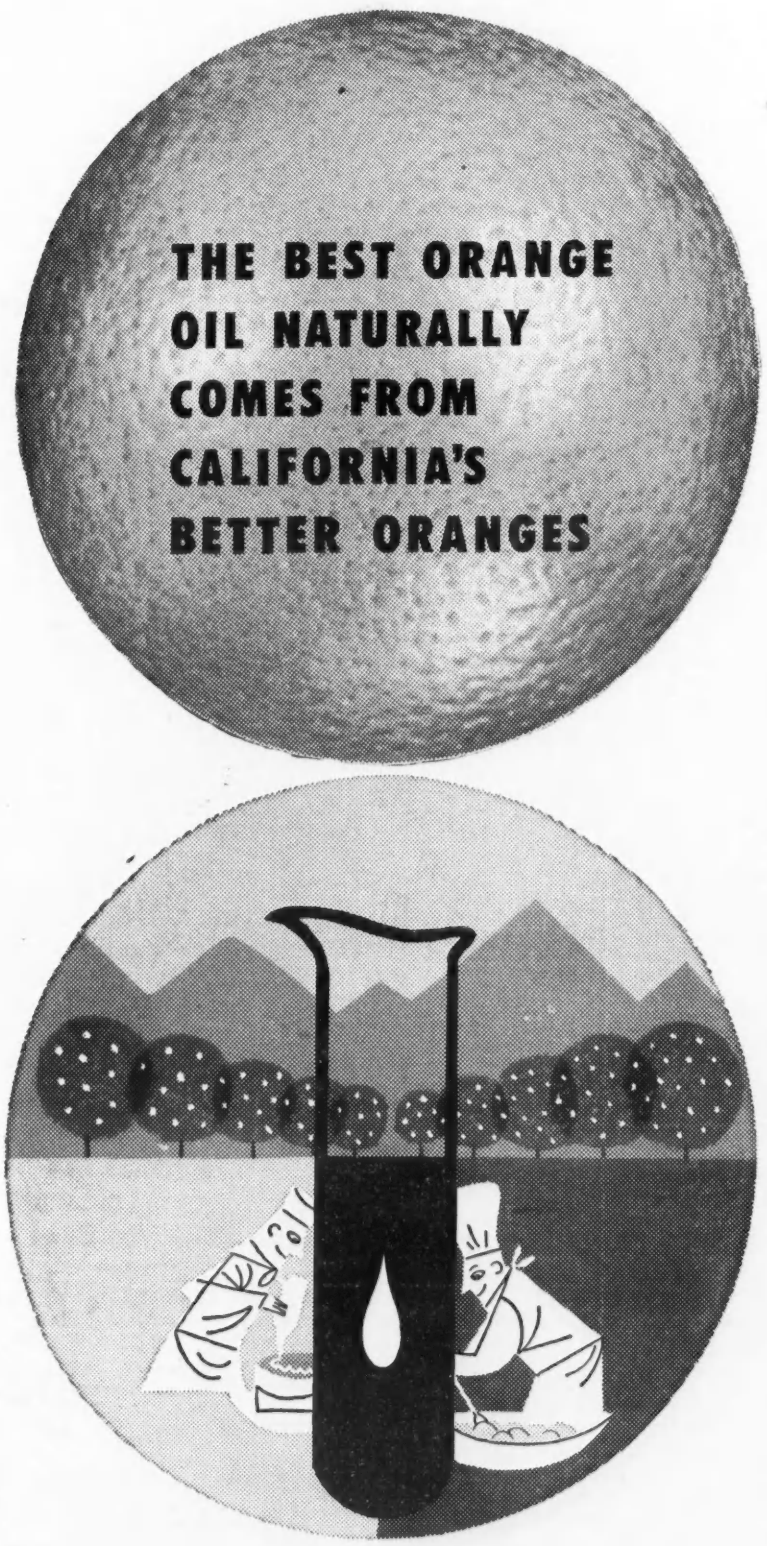
Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.	lb.	.19	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17⅝	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.21¼	.23¾
tanks	lb.	.18¾	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.20	.22½
tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.19	.19½
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.15¼	.15½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.75	3.00
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
USP, gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.75	—
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	—
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.70	.80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls.	lb.	.14	—

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.44	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .67 - .69
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .72 - .73
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns. smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .1520- .1620
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .19¼
tanks lb. 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 8.50 - —
Papain, African, bots. lb. No prices.
Ceylon, bots. lb. No prices.
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns. oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .32 - .42
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid)
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 .47
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 45 48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 52.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .22¼- .22½
tanks lb. .20 - .20¼
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd. 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800

Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, ens. lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .27 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Pepper, red, Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa bgs. shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
White, bgs lb. .35½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Petitgrain oil, South American, ens., dms. lb. 2.05 - 3.00

Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .03⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —

Basic raw materials for VINYLS that are mildew-proof—color-fast!

Housewives prefer easy-to-clean *vinyl* shower curtains. They're mildew-proof and retain their sparkling color. The quality of these popular vinyl products depends on the quality of the plasticizers used in their manufacture.

Enjay's high standards of purity and uniformity are known throughout the chemical industry. That's why more and more manufacturers insist on Enjay Isooctyl and Decyl Alcohols in making high-quality plasticizers for high-quality products.

The recently expanded Enjay Laboratories are fully equipped to assist you in the application of Enjay petrochemicals to your product. Just call or write us for more information.

Enjay offers a widely diversified line of petrochemicals for industry:

ALCOHOLS & SOLVENTS: Lower Alcohols, Oxo Alcohols, Ketones and Solvents; OIL & FUEL IMPROVERS: Detergent-Inhibitors, V-I Improvers, Oxidation-Inhibitors; CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS: Olefins, Diolefins, Aromatics; ENJAY BUTYL RUBBER & VISTANEX.

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Phenol, USP syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼-
dms., same basis lb. .22¼-
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼-
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44
fib dms t.t.l., same basis lb. .47
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb .43
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. .50
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln 50% bots lb. 2.95
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid pure, cryst., cns lb 1.45 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 3.80
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½-
m-Phenylenediamine dms., frt alld, lb. .93
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb 1.42
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½-
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 76¼-
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine base CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb 1.75
Purif., bots., works lb 5.17
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd E lb 1.80
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works. lb. .42 .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb. .38½-
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40
CP, bots., works lb.17.75
Tech., fib. dms., works lb.10.45
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret., cyls., works lb. .15½-
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 5.26
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.66
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.31
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.31
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.31
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½-
tanks, works, frt. equald.lb. .19
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15
tanks, works lb. .12½-
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½-
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15
tanks, works lb. .12½-
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22
tanks, same basis lb. .20½-
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt, allowd lb. .65
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis.lb. 3.45
Resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.00
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95
Resinated bbls. lb. 3.50
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00
NF lb 5.20
a-Picoline, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½-
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00
Picric acid, NF bbls lb. .85
Tech., bbls lb. .44
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials, oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .61
Mexican, bgs. lb. .31½-
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .17
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York lb. .176
dms., dlvd. lb. .179
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil coml. dms., c.l., works, lb. .0561-
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634-
dms., c.l. ex whse., New York, lb. .0745-
tanks, works lb. .046
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25
dms. incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½-
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. 1.12
dms. incl. t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½-
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50
Piperazine 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.45
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.50
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.47
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.22
Piperadine dist. dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd. E.lb. 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.82.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26
Nubs, bgs lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .43
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .21
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21
Iranian lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .19½-
Turkish, bgs. lb. .19½-
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25
dms., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.05
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15
dms., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs.10.20
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs .31 .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22
USP, powd., dms lb. .24

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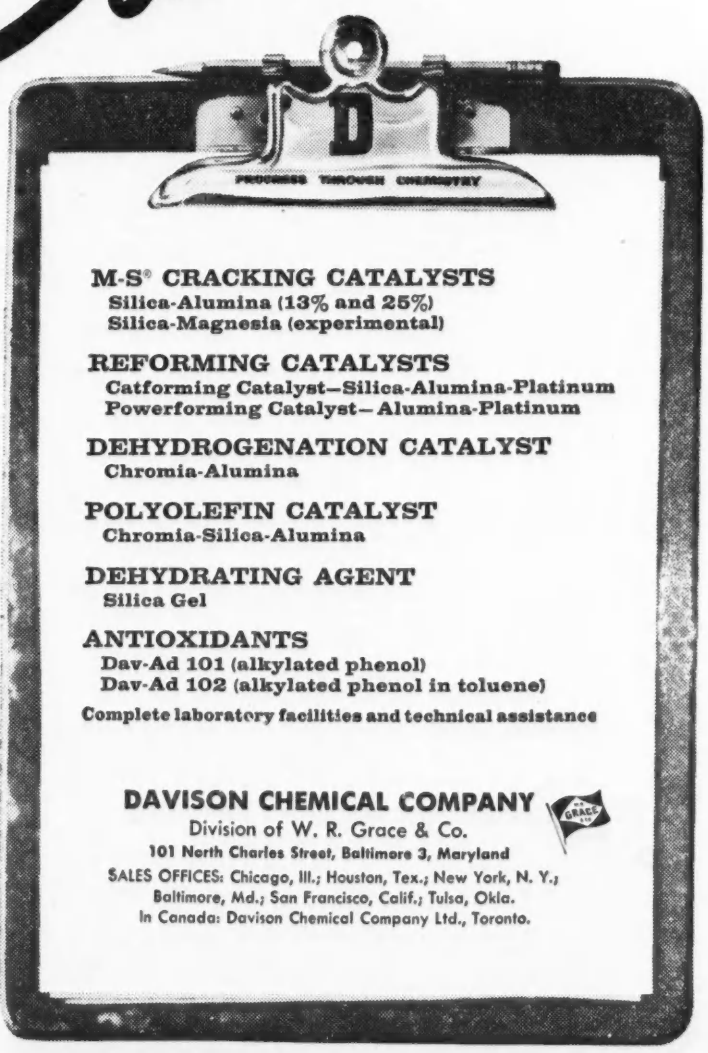

M-S® CRACKING CATALYSTS
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Powerforming Catalyst—Alumina-Platinum

DEHYDROGENATION CATALYST
Chromia-Alumina

POLYOLEFIN CATALYST
Chromia-Silica-Alumina

DEHYDRATING AGENT
Silica Gel

ANTIOXIDANTS
Dav-Ad 101 (alkylated phenol)
Dav-Ad 102 (alkylated phenol in toluene)

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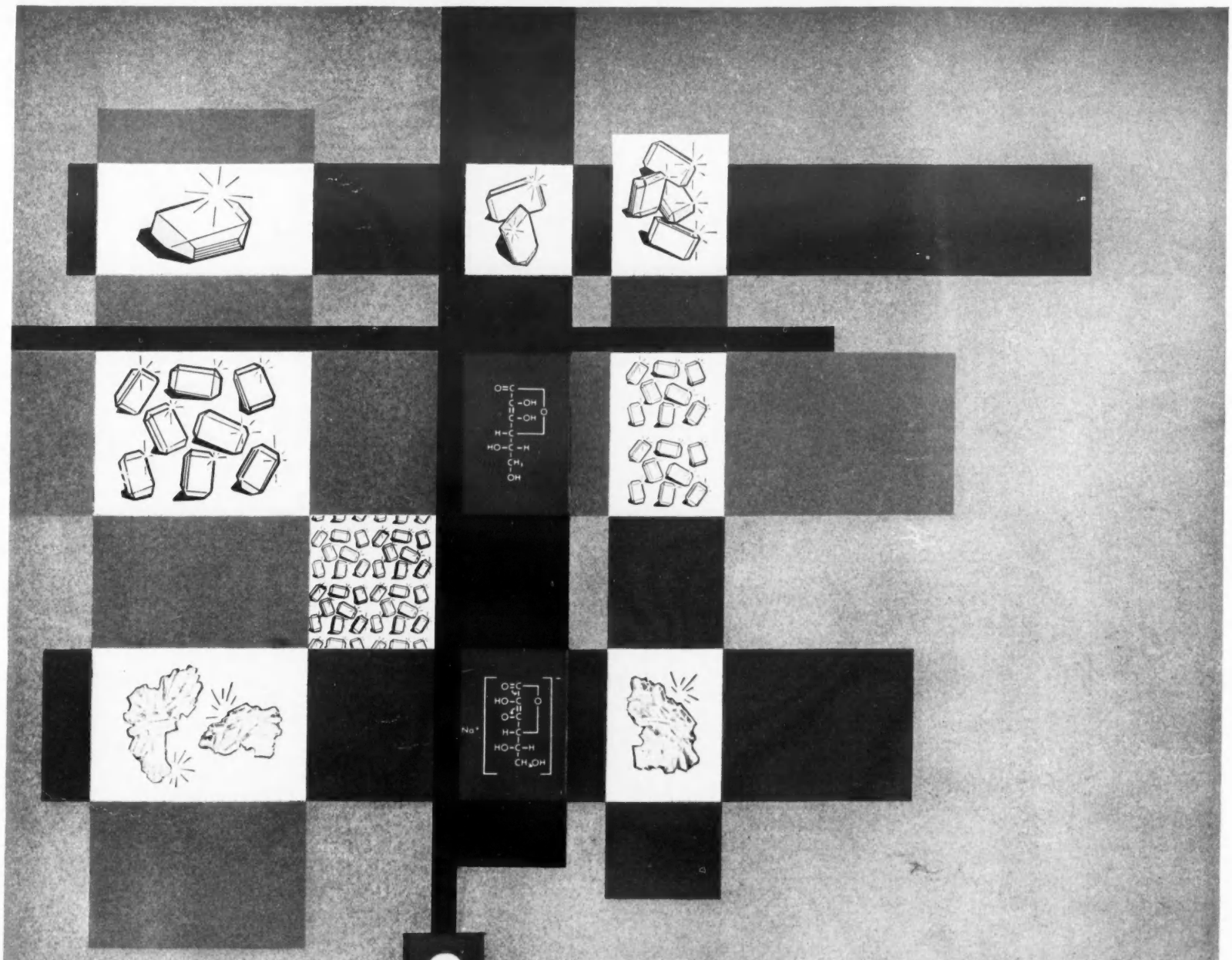

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You get vitamin C "by the tons" from Roche.

l-Ascorbic acid so produced by Roche care and skill is identical chemically and biologically with nature's product. It is pure and beneficial.

For remedying widespread nutritional deficiencies, vitamin C 'Roche' needs little proof of performance in supplementing diets. Its excellence is accepted—its efficacy established.

Food freezers and packers, seeking ways to make their good foods better, will gain by using 'Roche' ascorbic acid. Pharmaceutical manufacturers, too, can put their full reliance on Roche for pure vitamin C, made to U.S.P. standards, delivered promptly in protective packaging.

Roche, the headquarters of vitamin C knowledge since 1937, has a wealth of information and expert technical help. Make it work for you.

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VITAMIN C

Laboratory Data Sheet

ROCHE

l-ASCORBIC ACID, U.S.P.
COATED *l*-ASCORBIC ACID—97.5%
SODIUM *l*-ASCORBATE

- The first to achieve commercial production of vitamin C by the famous Reichstein synthesis.
- Roche produces every useful type of *l*-ascorbic acid to meet virtually every manufacturing need.
- Single uniform lots as high as 3000 kilos, saving you assay costs.
- All types are uniform, readily soluble and easy to handle.
- Roche guarantees highest quality, held to rigid specifications.
- Quick delivery from strategically located warehouses.
- Packaged to protect original quality in sealed tamperpruf containers.

l-ASCORBIC ACID, U.S.P. 'Roche'

TYPES	DESCRIPTION AND USES
GRANULAR TYPE 20-60	100% (±) passes through 20 mesh. 95% is retained on 60 mesh. Similar to granulated sugar in particle size. Satisfactory for direct addition to dried granulations.
FINE GRANULAR TYPE 40-90	100% (±) passes through 40 mesh. 95% is retained on 80 mesh. A free-flowing product similar to table salt in particle size. Recommended for tablet granulations where fine powder is considered less suitable because of denser packing.
SUPERFINE GRANULAR TYPE 60-100	100% (±) passes through 60 mesh. Approximately 25% remains on 100 mesh. 45-50% passes through 100 mesh and remains on 200 mesh. 25-35% passes through 200 mesh. A very fine free-flowing crystal suitable for dry gelatin capsules or tableting. Useful in dry mixtures, food supplements.
FINE POWDER TYPE 100	100% (±) passes through 100 mesh. Produced by grinding crystalline material. Non-abrasive on tableting dies. Widely used for granulations, solutions, food supplements. Minimizes fractionation of particles in dry mixtures.
ULTRA FINE (MICRO) POWDER TYPE 325	Minimum 99% through 100 mesh. Minimum 90% through 200 mesh. Milled extremely fine. Practically devoid of abrasive action on cutting dies. Screen tests above 200 mesh are unreliable because of variations in technique, equipment, humidity, static charges, etc. Sedimentation tests and measurement of particle size in microns reveal that 80-70% of Roche material is smaller than 44 microns (equivalent to 325 mesh).
AMPUL TYPE	Very fine crystals—easily dissolved. Minimum color. Specially produced and tested for use in parenteral solutions. See Roche technical brochure "Notes on Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin C Parenteral Solutions" for complete details.
TYPE F	Especially produced for use in the food industry. Free-flowing, will not dust or clump, dissolves easily. U.S.P. in quality. 100% through 50 mesh. 98-99% remains on 200 mesh.

DATA ON PARTICLE FINENESS

Based on U.S.P. XV-pages 934-5, N.F. 10, pages 702-3; *Langes Handbook of Chemistry 9th Edition, page 911

The fineness of "powders" is described in both the U.S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary in terms which are related to the number assigned to a standard sieve made of woven wire cloth. The size of wire, and sieve opening are standardized together with permissible variation in both average and maximum openings.

Sieve Number	Sieve Opening in Microns	Sieve Opening Mm.	Permissible Variation in Average Opening Per Cent	Permissible Variation in Maximum Opening Per Cent	Wire Diameter Mm.
50	297	0.297	± 5	± 25	0.170-0.253
100	149	0.149	± 6	± 40	0.096-0.125
200	74	0.074	± 7	± 60	0.045-0.061
*325	44	0.044	± 5	± 60	0.036

Standards are established for defining the fineness of powdered chemicals, together with a technique for determining the uniformity of fineness. The types of powders described in the U.S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary do not represent the full range of particle sizes commercially available. No procedure is given for the determination of particle size in the "ultra-fine" or "micro powder" range, sometimes referred to as No. 325. This requires a sedimentation method and measurement in microns. Ordinary sieving methods are inaccurate.

The variation possible in the standard sieves plus such variables as the motion applied to the screen and physical characteristics of the powder being screened affect accuracy and duplicability of screening tests. Particle size specifications based on mesh sizes must always be regarded as nominal rather than as strictly accurate limits of particle size and distribution.

SODIUM *l*-ASCORBATE** 'Roche'

This is the sodium salt of *l*-ascorbic acid. It is available as an odorless, tasteless, anhydrous, fine white powder or fine granular substance.

The antiscorbutic activity is in molecular proportion to *l*-ascorbic acid, one milligram of the sodium salt being equivalent to 0.889 milligram of the acid, or one milligram of the acid equivalent to 1.124 milligrams of sodium *l*-ascorbate.

Highly soluble in water—62 grams/100 ml at 25°C, 78 grams/100 ml at 75°C. Aqueous solutions are unstabile, easily oxidized on exposure to air, or other factors which affect *l*-ascorbic acid.

The pH of a sodium *l*-ascorbate solution is from 5.6 to 7.+ as compared with a pure *l*-ascorbic acid solution at pH 2.3-2.5. The more neutral characteristic of the sodium salt recommends it for high dosage oral forms where gastric sensitivity to lower pH might be undesirable. It is useful in combination with ingredients which would react unfavorably under more acid conditions. Products can be buffered to a suitable pH by combining sodium *l*-ascorbate and ascorbic acid together.

Commercial forms of sodium *l*-ascorbate are not recommended for preparation of parenteral solutions. It is more satisfactory to prepare suitably buffered solutions of 'Roche' ampul type *l*-ascorbic acid, using sodium bicarbonate according to the special Roche method described in our technical brochure, "Notes on Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin C Parenteral Solutions."

Sodium *l*-ascorbate is of value as an antioxidant for use in comminuted meats and in curing pickles for hams, bacon, and corned beef. Because it is the salt of *l*-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), a substance naturally occurring in meats and identified in the U.S. Pharmacopeia, it may be preferred to antioxidants in the "chemical additive" class.

COATED *l*-ASCORBIC ACID—97.5% 'Roche'

DESCRIPTION

Coated ascorbic acid 97.5% 'Roche' is a fine, white, or nearly white powder. It is pure U.S.P. ascorbic acid powder coated with ethyl cellulose. The manufacture of coated ascorbic acid is licensed under Patent No. 2,410,417 to Roche and customers of Roche.

SPECIFICATIONS

Particle Size	100% through 16 mesh screen 75-92% through 40 mesh screen 45-80% through 60 mesh screen 35-60% through 100 mesh screen
Assay	Minimum 97.5% *l*-ascorbic acid
Identity test	Positive for *l*-ascorbic acid
Loss on drying	Negligible

USES AND DATA

Ethyl cellulose coated ascorbic acid 'Roche' has these advantages in pharmaceutical tablet manufacture:

- Small size, high potency (250-500 milligrams) tablets of light color can be made from dry granulations with very little excipient.
- Aids in eliminating chipping and capping during compression.
- Retards discoloration, mottling during abnormal storage conditions.
- Reduces contact of ascorbic acid with reactive materials.
- Rapidly available in aqueous solution for assay.
- Provides a tablet with slower release of ascorbic acid, tending to reduce localized acidity sometimes experienced with high potency tablets.

FOOD MANUFACTURERS

- Manufacturers of cured meats can use this type to advantage for retarding smokehouse activity, and for better protection in spice mixtures. It may also provide longer protection of color and flavor during storage and display.

THESE PRODUCTS ARE FOR ANTIOXIDANT USE ONLY. IF USED IN FOOD PRODUCTS, NO CLAIM FOR NUTRITIONAL VALUE CAN BE MADE.

***Sodium d-isoascorbate, 'Roche'**, antioxidant with virtually no vitamin C activity. A white, free-flowing crystalline material. Slightly less soluble than *l*-ascorbic compounds. When replacing *l*-ascorbic acid, 23% more should be used to obtain equal antioxidant activity and 8% more when replacing sodium *l*-ascorbate. These differences are due to the presence of both sodium and water of crystallization which are inactive. Literature on request.

d-Isoascorbic acid 'Roche'—antioxidant. Similar to sodium d-isoascorbate described above. Useful where acid reaction or absence of sodium is desirable. 10% less than sodium d-isoascorbate or 10% more than *l*-ascorbic acid (because of water crystallization) is required for equivalent antioxidant activity.

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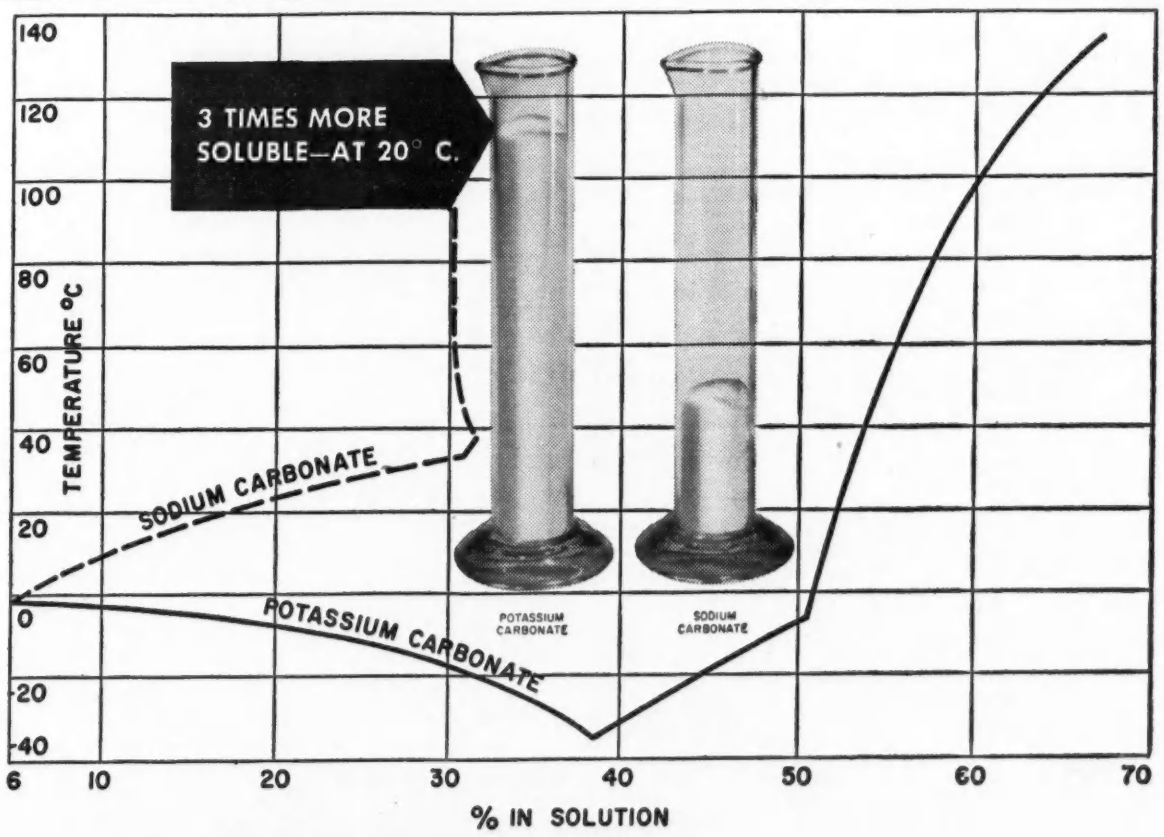
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
NF, cryst., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran. 25 lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l. works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 33.50 - —
Potassium chloride indust., 99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate USP gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33¼- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.93
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 - —
bulk, c.l. works, July forward unit-ton. .35½- .37
Potassium muriate, gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton. 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price. ton. 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate electrical grade, 29° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .737 - .810
Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .098 - —
Propionic acid, syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, divd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. divd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .15½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —



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SOLVAY Potassium Carbonate is 3 times as soluble as sodium carbonate (soda ash) at room temperatures. This higher solubility permits the use and packaging of more concentrated solutions. In addition, the products of reaction with potassium carbonate are more soluble than those with sodium carbonate. Our chart shows the greater range of solubility . . . the wider range of temperatures at which it is effective.

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Potash • Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride
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Name_____
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DU-12

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works, lb .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb .12 - .15
unground, amber, dms, works lb .20 - —
black, dms., works lb .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb .13 - —
USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb .108713 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .099228 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l. lb .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb .68 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb 1.75 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd. bbls lb .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.50 - 1.70
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms, c.l., works frt. equald lb .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms. works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms. works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF, dms. lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb .15 .16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs lb 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb 37.00 -39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole bgs lb .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, tin, dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots, dlvd. kilo 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo 107.50 —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz 40.00 47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb .85 - 1.05
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib, dms., works, unit-lb .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif ex tax, San Francisco gal .178 —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal .19 —
tanks, group 3 gal .13375- —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF fib, dms., 10 kilo lots kilo 17.00 - —
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots kilo 17.50 - —
fib, dms., 1 kilo kilo 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —

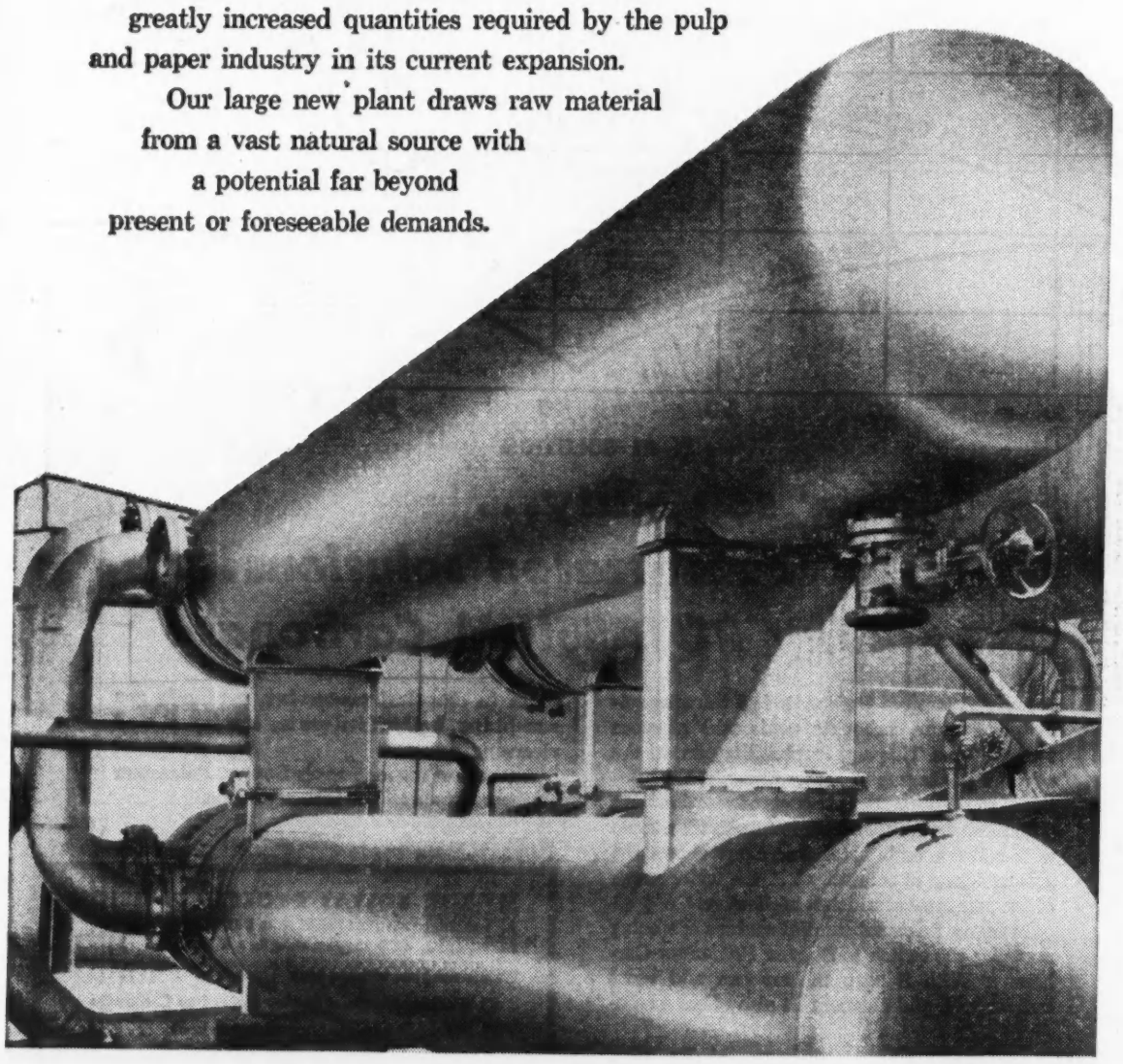
S

S acid, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb 45.00 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb .11 —
Dalmatian, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.20
Italian lb .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots lb 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb 3.75 - 4.25
Spanish, cns. lb 1.20 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb .07 .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb .08¼- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb 1.05 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb .37¼- —
fib, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .39¼- —
fib, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb .53½- —
100 lb. fib, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb 1.20 —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib, dms lb .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb 12.00 -12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb No stocks.
Senega root, bls lb 2.65 2.70
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb 1.65 - 1.85
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½- —
fib, dms., smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb 10.50 -12.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb .19 - —
siftings lb .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb .11 - .13
pods, bls lb .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb .17 —
Serpentaria root, bls lb 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb .38 .39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs. lb No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs. lb .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb .17 —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb .28 - —
nat., bgs. lb .19 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb .19 - —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb .48 - —
bbls, 1,500-lb. lots lb .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd, bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb .58 - —
bbls, 1,300-lb. lots lb .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg lots lb .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal .48 - —
tanks, works gal .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼ .16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works lb .06½ .16½
Silica amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works ex whse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 20.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 25.00 —
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 20.00 —

SALT CAKE is a primary West End product and we have the production capacity to meet your needs

At West End, salt cake is a prime product... not a by-product... and is being produced in the greatly increased quantities required by the pulp and paper industry in its current expansion.

Our large new plant draws raw material from a vast natural source with a potential far beyond present or foreseeable demands.



WEST END

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DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.
SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs....Troy oz. .90 - —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots.oz. .87½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .87⅝- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅞- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF bots dms, 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.....lb.65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .38 - —
'owd., bls lb. .40 - —
Whole, bls lb. .35 - —
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda sal conc. bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l. works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms. works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works, lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots.lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .83 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate 100-lb fib dms.lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37¾- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works. lb. 1.90 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd. photo grade bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, annyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —

Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible 60%, chys., dms works lb .26½ —
Sodium lauryl sulfate dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ 20¾
tanks, dlvd lb 18 —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octanydrate, gran. bgs. c.l. works ton 87.00 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse ton 143.00 —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse ton 148.00 —
Tetrahydrate, dms. c.l. works ton 204.00 —
dms. ton lots ex whse ton 242.50 —
dms. smaller lots ex whse ton 247.50 —
Sodium metallic, bricks 14,000-lb lots or more works lb .19½ —
Fused 14,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt alld. lb .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.45 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb .73 .74

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb 70 —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l. Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 7.63
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34

DRYMET
Enduring Quality
• Way back 30 years ago the first DRYMET was introduced. The original anhydrous sodium metasilicate, it has been a favorite detergent of compounders ever since.
DRYMET—puts more genuine colloidal punch into your cleaning compounds. More soil-loosening and soil-dispersing action. Gives BETTER DETERGENCY. Pegs the pH where you want it. Gives pH CONTROL.
Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
7018 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —

Sodium peroxide dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½

Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50

Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71

Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .583 - .642

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —

Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r. 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r. 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
365°-404°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39

Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —

Sorbitan tristearate fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26

Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39

Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —

NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. lb. 45.50 - 46.00

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11½- —

Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —

Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1628- .1648
tanks lb. .1428- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1578- .1598
tanks lb. .1378- —
Salad, dms, lb. .1688- .1738
tanks lb. .1488- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Soybean pitch, dms. works lb. .05 - .05¼

Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —

Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90

Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. oz. .75 - —

Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.50

Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —

Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34

Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —

Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50

Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18

White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20

St. John's bread, edible bls. lb. .13 - .15

Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .748 - .758

Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .97 - .98

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .940 - 1.434
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .81½- .82½

Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. .998 - 1.018

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.51 - —

Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.63 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼

Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15

Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09

Star root (see Helonias root).

Stargrass root (see Aletris root).

Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61

Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs. lb. .17 - .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾

Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20

Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875

Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875

Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —

Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —

Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —

Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —

Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —

Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —

Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 56.70 - 66.15

Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).

Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50

Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Styrax, USP, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Syn. rubber grade, 99% tanks, bulk, contract lb. .1247- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75

Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E. lb. .0885- —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —

Sugar (see Sucrose).

Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼

Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 - 9.90

Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 - 10.10

Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80

Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 - 24.45

USP, powd., dms kilo. 22.60 - 23.70

Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 - 25.90

Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 - 6.60

Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 - 24.60

Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90

Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 - 20.75

Powd., dms kilo. 18.75 - 19.85

Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50

Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50

NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20

powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30

Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 - 14.85

Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —

Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55

Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 - 17.65

Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60

Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo. 6.05 - 6.40

Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton. 25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 23.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —

Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .83 - —

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —

Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —

Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾

Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —

Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs. ex dock ton. 130.00 Nom.

Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 .93
bulk c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 .93

Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —

Sweet birch oil USP northern, cns lb 4.25 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb 2.30 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - 36.00

Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —

Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l. works ton. 33.00 - 39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 35.00

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06

Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10

Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - 70.00
tanks, works ton 30.00 - 40.00

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅞- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10½

Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18

Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17

Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.80

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.50 - —

Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —

Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50

Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12 - .13¼
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .07¼

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —

Tar, coal (see Coaltar).

Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).

Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. lb. .40 - .44

Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —

Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —

Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56

Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00

Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —

Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).

Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —

Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½-	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.35	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb	12.50	15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% oots. dlvd	lb.	8.00	13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb	4.50	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb	3.65	—
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms. kilo.		40.00	—
USP, ampule grade fib. dms. kilo.		42.00	—
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.		40.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb	72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb	74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb	5.10	—
Tungsfated PTMA kgs. works.	lb.	6.40	—
Thioglycolic acid reld. cbys. 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purit. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea tech bgs l.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.35	—
Thorium nitrate purit. fib. dms. 100 lb lots or more works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine oots. 1-kilo lots. kilo.		450.00	500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	—
white, cns	lb.	2.20	—
Tech. white cns	lb	40	1.85
Thymol, fib dms	lb	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.91¼-	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)			
Titanium pigment calcium-rutile base reg. bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Calcium-rutile base high-tinting, dms., c.l	lb.	.09	—
dms. l.c.l	lb.	.09½-	—
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
granular nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	180.00	—
3 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	ton.	205.00	—
bgs. ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00	—
Rutile non-chalking bgs. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
Tungstated, PTMA bbls.	lb.	5.55	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.28½-	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher			
Titanium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l. works	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.27½-	.29
tanks works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid bbls. frt. alld	lb.	.81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	91.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	166.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.40	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—

Toluol

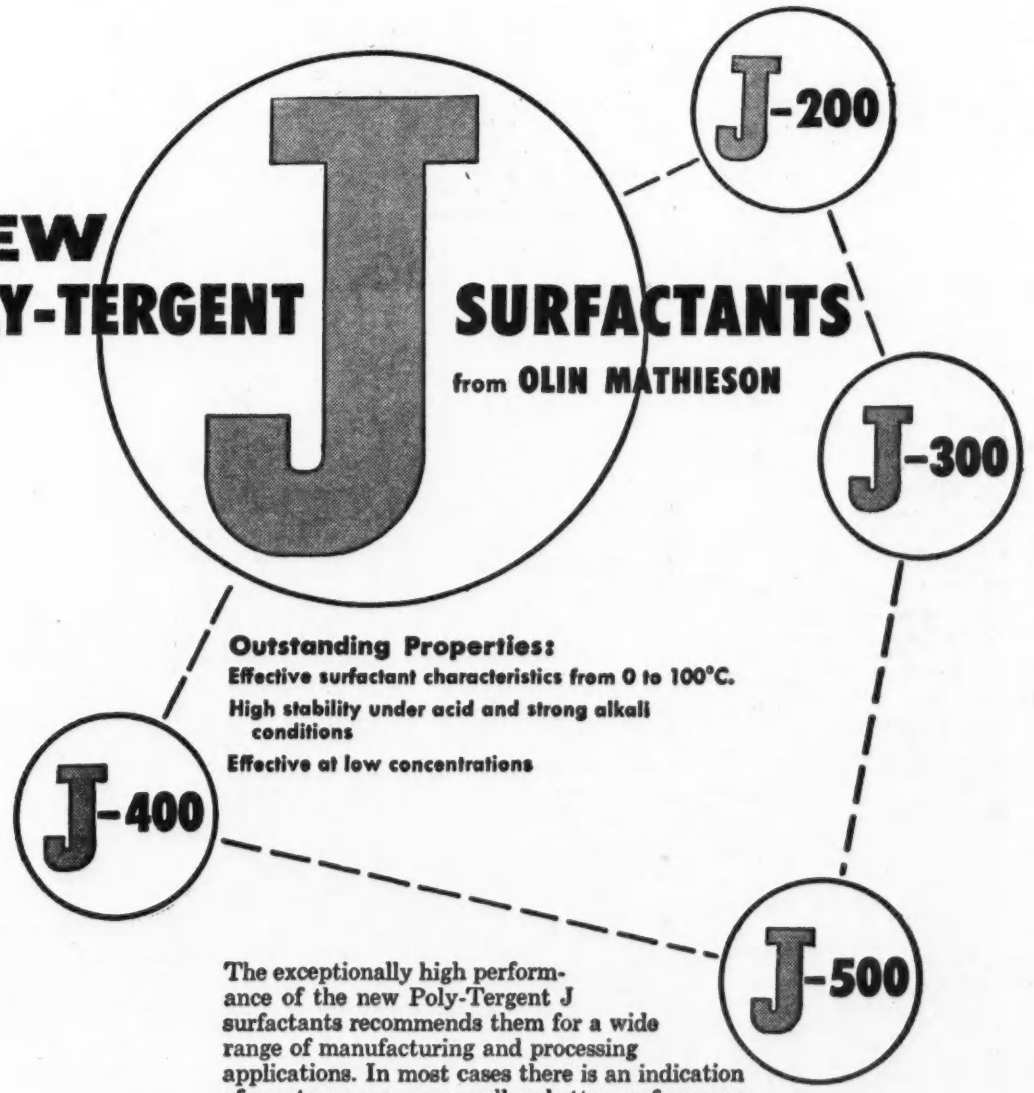
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	4.25	4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem Pa.	gal.	.29½-	—
Birmingham, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Cleveland, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.29½-	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.29½-	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.29½-	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Pittsburgh, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Sparrow's Point, Md.	gal.	.29½-	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.29½-	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.29½-	—
Toluene, petroleum indust., 2°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.32	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal	.31	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.29½-	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.31	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Philadelphia Pa.	gal	.31	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.32	—
Wood River Ill.	gal.	.32	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb.	.90	—
dms. 125 lbs to t.l	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.84	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs. works	lb	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.97	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb	1.00	—
Powd. fib. dms. same basis	lb	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb	No prices	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb	1.35	—
Totaquine 100 oz tots cns	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene dms. c.l. t.l., works	lb	.22	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. works	lb	.29	—
Tragacanth gum No 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	4.25	4.50
No. 2, cs.	lb	3.40	—
No. 3, cs	lb.	3.00	3.10
USP powd., bbls.	lb	1.25	1.38
Triacetin dms c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver	lb.	.42½	—
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt alld E of Denver	lb	.43½	—
tanks, frt alld & of Denver	lb	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l. works	lb.	.52½	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.50	—
Tributylamine dms. c.l. works	lb	.67½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.68½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt alld, E	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	.13¼-	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—
Trichloroethylene dms. c.l., or t.l., works frt equald	lb	13	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb	15	.16¾
tanks, works frt equald	lb	12	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T)			
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret cbys. works, frt. adjusted	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	.35	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.36	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
Petroleum, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb	.34½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.35½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.32½-	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms. dlvd	lb	.28½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.24	—
Triethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	.25½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.22	—
Triethylamine dms. c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½-	—
Triethyl citrate reld. tech non ret dms c.l. frt alld E of Denver	lb.	.45¾	—
non ret dms. l.c.l. frt alld, E of Denver	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks frt alld E of Denver	lb	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	.40½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.38	—
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb	.21	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Triethylenetetramine dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb	.51½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.52½	—
tanks dlvd E	lb	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.22	—
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln. dms., c.l. works, frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks works frt equald, 100% basis	lb	.28	—

NEW high performance for greater economy

NEW POLY-TERGENT J SURFACTANTS

from OLIN MATHIESON



Outstanding Properties:

- Effective surfactant characteristics from 0 to 100°C.
- High stability under acid and strong alkali conditions
- Effective at low concentrations

The exceptionally high performance of the new Poly-Tergent J surfactants recommends them for a wide range of manufacturing and processing applications. In most cases there is an indication of greater economy as well as better performance.

Poly-Tergent J surfactants (J-200, J-300, J-400, J-500) are nonionics of ascending molecular weights. Each has its individual characteristics, and all are available in 5- and 55-gallon drums, tank trucks and tank cars.

We will be glad to send technical data and a sample of the "J" which might best fit your process. Please write on company letterhead.

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MATHIESON ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

5119-A

Trioxane—Wattle Extract

Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns. works. lb. 75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22 - —
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF cns. dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07 .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¼ .08
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid dms. lb. 1.43 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N. indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W. Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. 35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 95.00 Nom.
Victoria blue toner bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb .09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb fib dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs. works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb. 11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 —
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .21 —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 12
Vinyl ether, tech. dms. c.l. works. lb .26 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .28 —
tanks, works lb .25 —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc hospitals bot. 1.56 —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb .30 —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb .35 —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls. works lb .30 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms. c.l., dlvd lb .49 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 —
tanks, same basis lb .47 —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .19½- —
tanks, frt alld lb .16 —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast). gram. 215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram. 175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials.
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton. 80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 74.50 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08¾
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

TOLUOL-XYLOL Sinclair produces and *delivers* the purest aromatics available. Sinclair is proud of this reputation and maintains it through care and high standards in manufacturing—insures it by use of special transportation equipment provided exclusively for aromatics.

If you use solvents in your formulations—get the highest in purity and uniformity. It costs no more. For complete information, call or write:

SINCLAIR CHEMICALS, INC.
(Affiliate of Sinclair Refining Company)
600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y. Phone Circle 6-3600
155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill. Phone Financial 6-5900

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.25	—
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).			
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat. bls	lb.	.20	—
Thin, rossed, bls.	lb.	.21	—
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns	lb	6.35	10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns	lb.	3.75	4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).			
Witch hazel bark, bls.	lb	16	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls	lb.	.22	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs. c.l., works	ton	39.50	—
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse	ton	56.00	—
Medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse	ton	44.00	—
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).			
Wood oil (see Tung oil)			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)			
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25	4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).			
Wormwood oil, cns	lb.	5.50	—

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32	—
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.34	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.34½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.34	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.34	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.34	—
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Cryst., 56°-58° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15	—
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.38	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd	lb	.18	—

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.80	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	5.15	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l. works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb	.14½	—
bgs. t.c.l., same basis	lb	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., t.c.l. same basis	lb	.16½	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.15⅞	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb	.16⅞	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs. t.c.l. same basis	lb	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs. t.c.l. same basis	lb	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.17¼	—
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip, 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb	.29	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP ctns. c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., t.c.l.	lb	.42	.4(
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs. c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs	8.75	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.03½	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G) milled bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs. 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb	.04⅝	—
bgs. 500-1,999-lb lots, works	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35½	—

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- CUPRIC OXIDE — Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

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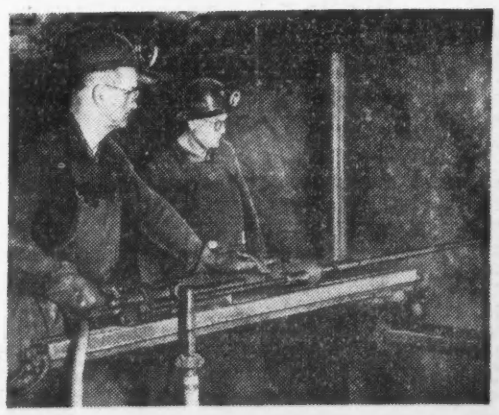

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Listen to the 'Veep'

Every business executive in this country—not only the three thousand expected to be in his audience—should be listening with both ears—or looking with both eyes if circumstances so dictate—to learn what the Vice-President of the United States has to hand out in the way of useful information as after-dinner speaker to the National Association of Manufacturers December 5. The expressed expectations are that he will give some sort of an outline of the federal administration's policy and program for the coming year. That could have special interest and significance for those who will be responsible for the plans and activities of business during that period.

Two matters may logically be assumed to stand prominently among the agenda for federal governmental thought, planning, and action in the coming year. One of these is the extension of the trade agreements act. The other is the revision of the existing tax laws. Those basic subjects have various ramifications in more or less definite and somewhat understood areas of government spending for all sorts of things, including foreign aid, national defense, subsidization of excessive agricultural production, and construction of more or less necessary highways, school buildings, military bases, and dwelling houses.

Because business must provide the essential monetary component of federal revenue as a resource for meeting the needs of allegedly necessary federal spending, it should want—yes, demand—to learn from the Vice-President just what the administration's spending policy and program are going to be—and why. There is also reason for it to interest itself seriously in the overall fiscal policy in both its public and its private aspects. It cannot be assumed that the spokesman for the federal government at the NAM will touch upon that touchy topic. He might, however, if asked for information, refer his questioner to the Committee for Economic Development, which announced about a fortnight ago the formation of an independent Commission on Money and Credit to make a three-year study in that area, somewhat along the lines of the work of the Aldrich Commission started in 1908, which resulted in the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. The CED study is not costing the government anything, being financed by the Ford Foundation.

Among the things which business would like to learn from the Vice-President is the attitude of the administration with reference to tentative proposals coming out of the senate finance committee with a warning against "fiscal irresponsibility." They comprise a stable dollar, economic strength, tax reform, discontinuance of competition by government with private enterprise, independence in Federal Reserve functioning, curbs on labor union monopoly, ban on deficit financing, and a "deliberate attempt" by the private enterprise—including agriculture—to "reduce its dependence on government."

There are some in business who would like very much to learn from the Vice-President as spokesman for the administration why this country does not get representation in foreign affairs that measures up fully to today's particularly important and onerous responsibilities in that connection. It has not been announced that the distinguished speaker at the NAM dinner will answer questions.

It's an Economic War

Despite the general, almost universal, reaction to the propagandically promoted threat of the Russian program in missiles and satellites, one need not be naively optimistic to accept with encouragement the opinings of American and British statesmen, as well as some in the East, that the real "red" threat is economic, not military. "Competitive reduction of capitalism to bankruptcy" has been the proclaimed objective of communism for several years.

Russia has had a commercial competitive advantage in world trade because of its low costs of production, stemming from the deplorably low living status of its workpeople. It has added to that advantage by the progress in missiles and moons, which may be attributable to superiority in some areas of science, or has been reached by way of filching of data by spies in this and other countries.

In any event, there has been marked progress toward that objective of bankrupting capitalism in the past few weeks, at least insofar as scaring the government of this country into a most costly competitive undertaking. Although that spending is being lauded by some commenters as a stimulant for the somewhat slowed general economic inflationary trend, it cannot logically be denied that the purpose and the outcome of the spending cannot and will not be worth what it costs, even though the Secretary of Defense has stressed as an urgent need the obtaining of maximum benefit from every defense dollar. It is time that US business as a whole awoke to the fact that it is the foundation and the maintainer of the national economy, got loose from the hoists activated by political expediency or indecision, and acted in full, intelligent accord with what it knows is needed all over the populated face of the earth, not in the upper reaches of, or beyond, the terrestrial atmosphere. The meeting of that need is a task in commercial economy. It has no place for anything political, whatever may be claimed for, or attributed thereto in terms of economy.

The Russians know that quite well. A fully qualified British statesman recently said that the leader of the Russian drive for world supremacy "can only achieve his dreams if he avoids force and uses trade and propaganda," and declared that such intentions and tactics on the part of the Russian were made quite clear when the two met in London last year. An equally qualified American statesman has declared that, whatever may be the popular appraisal of the satellite-rocket threat, the Russians' "real triumphs are in political and economic penetration." It is but simple logic to feel that even the most avaricious of the Russian leaders must have some concern for the hazards for his people that would lie in retaliatory consequences of his resorting to a missile attack—especially as he is right along getting evidence that scaring is doing a pretty good job at the bankrupting of capitalism.

It is earnestly to be hoped that there will be adequate recognition in the coming session of the congress of the truth and wisdom of a recent statement by a member of the senate finance committee: "We cannot permit the current news from Russia to serve as an excuse for fiscal irresponsibility. If we do, we may find that we have irreparably damaged the basic economic strength of the nation. And, in the long run, it is that economic strength which will provide the ultimate victory over world communism."

It should not be necessary to tell business—private enterprise—that such a desirable and necessary application of that economic strength depends in largest part, if not wholly, upon it. The effective medium lies in private trade, not in public aid.

Chemical Industry Relations

"The heat is on the chemical industry from a number of quarters, and it isn't lessening." That was said by the president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association in a call to individuals in the industry some six weeks ago to "accelerate their public information activities," at the community level. He was telling the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry about the launching of a campaign designed to stretch Chemical Progress Week to continuous observances.

The individuals in the chemical industry have been provided with a generous supply of very useful advice and suggestions for their public information functioning by way of the contributions to panel 2 in last week's semi-annual meeting of MCA in New York. The topic of that panel was "Communicating Industry Viewpoints." It was presented primarily from four points of view, comprising employee relations, customer relations, public relations, communications, and legislation, under a system of study up, speak up, join up, build up.

The general value of the panelists' contributions may well be summarized in the following three-point program suggested by one of the contributors for use in "deserving and getting the intelligent understanding and cooperation of employees and community neighbors: (1) "Act and live right voluntarily." (2) "Interpret company actions." (3) "Create and deserve a favorable climate."

For the successful operation of a program of information, the following principles were said to be essential: (1) "Top management itself must be deeply interested and deeply involved." (2) "Come clean when you talk and write." (3) "When top management has important news, let the foremen and 'first line' of management know about it first." (4) "Don't talk unless you have something pretty important to say." (5) "Put more emphasis—and more budget—into the face-to-face media that provide two-way communication than into printed media." (6) "A good profit-sharing plan helps, but is not mandatory." (7) "It is top management's task to stimulate communications, not merely to provide the channels and the information therefor."

It will be good for the chemical industry and for all who are in any way connected with it—and for its community neighbors everywhere—if and when the proceedings of panel 2 at last week's MCA meeting are accepted as must reading and heeding at every level in the management of every plant. And that goes for all other industries, too.

Washington Talks It Over

Next Year for the Farmer Seen No Better, No Worse Than '57; With Prices About the Same and Production High.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Agricultural economists from all over the country recently completed a full week of crystal-balling on the outlook for agriculture in the twelve months immediately ahead. The way it sums up is about as follows: 1958 isn't going to be any worse for the farmer than was 1957, but neither is it going to be any better.

Here are some of the more important detailed prognostications:

Farmers will get about the same average prices as in 1957.

Agricultural output will remain high, and could well reach a new record, depending on the weather.

Further increases in production costs may largely offset any rise in gross farm income, leaving farm operators' net realized income from farming about the same as in 1957.

With increasing income from non-farm sources (principally from off-farm employment), and with decreasing numbers of persons on farms, this could mean a slight gain in per capital income of farm people.

Exports of agricultural products will continue high, but will probably be less than in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

Stocks of wheat and cotton may again be reduced, but the carryover of feed grains will increase still further.

These general judgments are all based on two very tenuous suppositions: (1) that the domestic business situation will continue strong, with no substantial letdown in production, prices, or employment and (2) that the uncertain international situation will not touch off another burst of inflation.

A change for the worse in either of these two situations would be bad for agriculture.

Fertilizer and the Soil Bank

Department of Agriculture economists are blaming the increased use of fertilizers, among other things, for the failure of the Soil Bank program this year to achieve its purpose of curtailing farm production.

Farming operations have been undergoing great changes over the years as the operators have learned that it is cheaper to use more machinery and other industrially produced goods and less human labor. Increased use of fertilizer on cash grain farms in the corn belt illustrates the type of adjustment taking place. They have discovered that by using a little more seed and about $20 worth of fertilizer an acre, they can about double the yield in years when weather is favorable.

Since 1952, prices of most items entering into the cost of raising corn have risen, except in the case of fertilizer. This has declined. Although 40 percent of the corn belt farmers used no commercial fertilizer in 1956, the other 60 percent averaged about fifty pounds of plant nutrients per acre, with some farmers reporting use of four times the average.

"Thus," the economists explain, "the cost of the additional production on these farms is relatively low compared with average costs. This is one of several reasons why farm output will be about 6 percent higher in 1957 than it was five years ago, despite the Soil Bank program and the fact that the parity ratio is expected to average 18 percent lower than in 1952."

From Risk to Gamble

Some new terminology is being employed in the Department of Defense since Neil H. McElroy was named to head up the department.

They don't speak of a "calculated risk" anymore. Now it's "Procter's Gamble."

Mr. McElroy was president of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, before succeeding Charles E. Wilson as defense secretary several months ago.

Heavy Chemicals

A boron products producer will boost prices on Several items January 1. The holiday pretty well took the edge off market activity last week. Some producers pointed out that there wasn't much of an edge to begin with, since business has been drifting for the past several weeks. Producers of sodium phosphate say that consumer reaction to recently-installed higher prices has been protracted and strong. They point out that there was a surge of buying just prior to the increases, and consumers are working out of their own inventories at present.

There had been a rumor that sulfur prices here were about to go up. Nothing developed by press time Friday, however, and producers here said that while it would be a good thing if prices did go up, they didn't see how they could do it in the face of Mexican competition at this time.

One company has been talking about the possibility of boosting prices on sulfur January 1. What actually happens, the trade points out, remains to be seen.

Indications that there is some business being transacted by the alkali industry are borne out in continuing reports that contracts for the first quarter of 1958 are being negotiated at current prices. This has been going on for some time.

Caustic soda is said to be in a better market position than chlorine. This has been the situation for the past several weeks, as chlorine production has been adjusted downward, with a consequent falling-off in caustic output.

There were reports current late last week that a western chlorine and caustic soda producer has had to suspend operations owing to a strike at paper mills in the consuming area.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended November 23 at 90.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.7 percent for the previous week, and 92.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 1.8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 2c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.9c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 2.4c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., 2⅛c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 2.3c. per lb.
Tin, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Silver, ¼c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
103.84	103.84	103.95	102.35

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Boric—A producer will advance boric acid prices by $4.50 per ton, effective January 1.

Hydrochloric—Byproduct has been raising hob with the market in the New York area more than usual lately, say producers. It was rumored in some quarters that prices for 18 degree acid had been shaded considerably beneath list in recent weeks.

Sellers in this area have always conceded that byproduct acid deliveries have had more or less of a depressing influence on the market, particularly when business tapers off and competition gets keen.

Hydrofluoric—Demand for this acid goes along well, pretty much oblivious of what the rest of the mineral acid market is doing. Stainless steel inquiry has held up well, as has demand for use in fluorination of hydrocarbons.

Nitric—The stainless steel end of the consumption pattern for this acid has held up well, but other markets were characterized as fairly limp last week.

Nonferrous metals users, while most of them are not large, lumped together constitute a big part of demand. In the past several months, nonferrous metals markets have been fairly sick, and trade sources don't look for much improvement in them in the near future, either.

Steel itself putters along below 80 percent of capacity. There is some hope that demand will improve before the end of the year, in view of optimistic talk among auto producers, backed up by what the trade calls impressive car production figures.

Phosphoric—Producers admit that industrial demand has been pretty slow since prices went up in October. It has become apparent that buyers loaded up as much as they could before that time, and have been largely coasting on what they have had in stock since.

Sulfuric—Overall demand picture for this acid was not too appetizing last week. Steel slumped off badly. Rayon prospects were far from attractive last week. Consumption for fertilizer has been more than seasonally off.

There were a couple of bright spots in the otherwise dull consumption pattern. Demand for use in paint pigments was said to be holding steady. Petroleum alkylation has continued to account for good quantities.

Steel output last week plummeted to 73.6 percent of capacity, or 1,884,000 tons, from 76 percent of capacity, or 1,945,000 tons the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual production one month ago was 2,041,000 tons, or 79.7 percent of capacity. Actual output a year ago last week was 2,489,000 tons, or 101.1 percent of 1956 capacity.

Bases and Salts

Borax—A major producer will advance anhydrous borax by $4.50 per ton; granular pentahydrate by $3 per ton, and granular decahydrate by $2.50 per ton, effective January 1.

Caustic Soda—Producers are actively looking for new business at old prices. They have been doing this for some time. Demand, while nothing to shout about, is such that supplies are adequate, rather than plentiful.

Reason for the decline of supplies in the hands of producers during the past several weeks is lower production of chlorine, a co-product of the electrolytic process used to manufacture caustic.

Export demand has shown some improvement, but not much. This has been reflected in slightly increased production of dry grades in recent weeks.

Chlorine—Plants are operating nowhere near capacity, some in the trade report. Demand was expected to pick up during the latter part of the quarter, but so far, producers say, it just hasn't been there.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in September (755,543 tons) declined considerably from August levels (858,602 tons), according to the Bureau of Mines.

The only end use that showed an increase in September was agricultural lime, up to 22,213 tons from 19,331 tons sold in August.

Refractory tumbled sharply, to 176,057 tons in September from 252,646 tons in August. Chemical and industrial sales dropped to 468,644 tons in September from 479,803 tons in August.

Soda Ash—Current glass production is going fairly good, some producers say. As a result, that consumer is taking good quantities of dense ash.

Aluminum, paper and phosphate production are only so-so at present, and consequently, sales of light ash in these directions are suffering.

Sodium Phosphates—Sellers report that business during the past few weeks has been pretty bad. They expect demand to pick up fairly soon, however.

Reason for the poor state of demand has been the price increases on some of the major detergent phosphates, which were put into effect in October.

Producers say that buyers really loaded up before the price rise deadline, and are currently stretching out their stocks to make them last as long as possible. Feeling is getting stronger in the trade, though, that customers will have to buy some soon.

Sulfur—There had been a rumor circulating in the trade that domestic sulfur prices were on the verge of a dollar-and-a-half boost. Nobody seemed to know how it got started.

There has been some strong talk, from one domestic producer in particular, about

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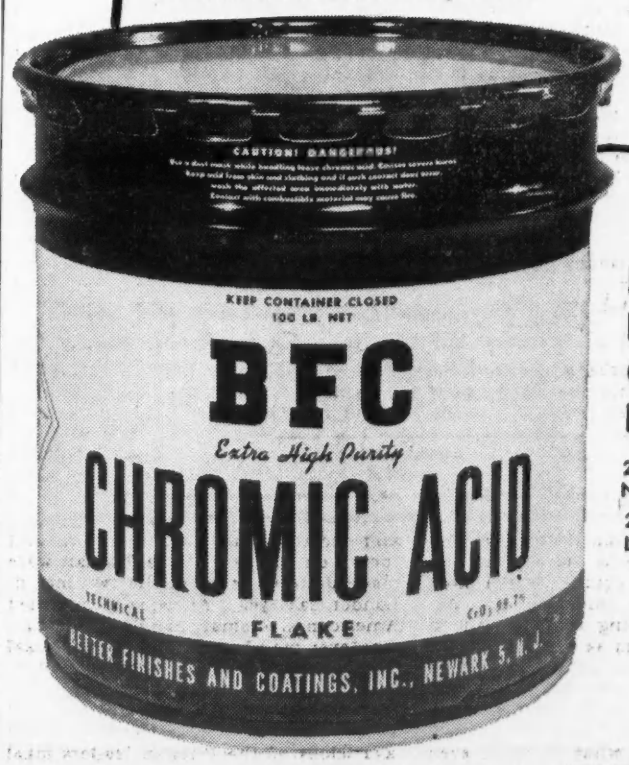

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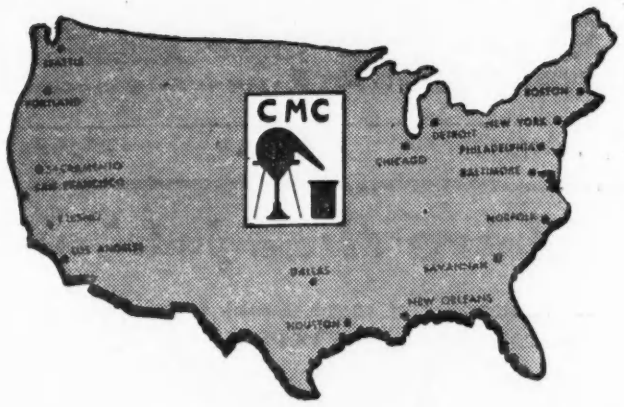

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Heavy Chemicals

possible increases in the price of sulfur on January 1.

However, as of press time last week, nobody had made a move to increase prices, and the tide of sentiment in the industry was that as long as the current unsettled situation exists at the lower level, how is it possible to get prices back up again?

Major producers here said that they would be more than happy to see prices go up again, for the reason that the recent reduction in the face of Mexican competition cut operating margins to the bone.

The market remains in an unstable position even at the lower prices which were set in motion recently to counteract Mexican competition.

The following figures represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	August	*July*
Native production	469,987	459,534
Shipments	477,712	391,686
Sales*	449,994	392,942
Stocks†	4,173,199	4,153,206
Recovered production	46,705	45,311
Shipments	43,251	38,587
Sales*	43,745	39,546
Stocks†	153,478	150,518

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Tin Salts—With higher tin, potassium stannate rose to 73.7c. to 81c. per pound; sodium stannate, 58.9c. to 64.8c.; stannic chloride, 74.8c. to 75.8c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 94c. to $1.434; hydrous crystals, 81½c. to 82½c., and sulfate, 99.8c. to $1.018.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Market continued weak. Primary producers held their price at 27c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelters were in some cases up to 2c. per pound lower.

Magnesium—Output during the third quarter declined to 20,215 tons from 21,167 tons in the second quarter, Bureau of Mines reports.

However, production for the first nine months of this year, of 62,773 tons, was 15,075 tons above the like period in 1956.

Mercury—Market last week hovered at around the $225 level, and was very quiet.

Silver—Bullion was quoted lower last week, at 90c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Market was stronger on spot. Straits metal was quoted at 91¼c. per pound, on Friday.

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Pyrethrins on Peanuts Tolerances Are Raised

The Food and Drug Administration has given tentative approval to the use of increased amounts of pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide to combat insect pests on peanuts stored in the shell, provided the established tolerance level for residues of the pesticides on the nuts themselves is not exceeded.

The relaxation of restrictions was made by the agency at the request of the Department of Agriculture which found that the residues of these chemicals on the outside of the shell resulting from their increased use to combat pests would exceed the present tolerance limits, but would enter food for humans and animal feed to only a very limited extent.

FDA said that as a result of the change to be made in the regulations, any person who has registered or who has submitted an application for the regulation of an economic poison under the federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act containing piperonyl butoxide or pyrethrins, may request, within 30 days that the proposal be referred to an advisory committee.

Esso Research Moves Offices to Linden, N. J.

Esso Research & Engineering Company has moved its executive offices from New York to Linden, N. J. The move, involving thirty top executives and administrative personnel, completed the company's headquarters move to its main site, the fifty-six-acre Esso Research Center.

Compressed Gas Unit

—Continued from page 7

mination and Correlation of Flow Capacities of Pneumatic Components" by Dr. Donald Tsai and Dr. M. M. Slawsky, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; "The Settled Pressure Characteristics of Acetylene Cylinders," by Roger A. Clemons, Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, and "Impact Testing of Combustibles in Liquid Oxygen," by F.C. Saacke, safety director, Air Reduction Company.

At a luncheon on January 21, Dexter M. Keezer, of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, will deliver the address "What's Ahead for Business." A technical session will follow and present "A Symposium on the Control and Use of Radioactive Gases" with W. G. Sylvester of Walter Kidde & Co. moderating.

The session will open with a color film titled "The Petrified River—The Story of Uranium" after which the following papers will be presented: "Health Physics Problems and regulations associated with the Use of Radioactive Gases," by Dr. Fred Cowan, Brookhaven Laboratories; "Applications of Radioactive Tracers to Oil Production," by Dr. Paul Kruger, Nuclear Science & Engineering Corporation; and "Safety and Design Considerations in Industrial Handling of Compressed Radioactive Trace Gases," by F. A. Zenz, J. J. Byrnes, and F. Hess, of Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories.

The association's forty-fifth annual reception and banquet will wind up the meeting on Tuesday evening, January 21.

Preservative Makers

—Continued from page 7

changing section 18.8 to read as follows:

"Sec. 18.8: Preservatives and other substances permitted in product for export only; handling; such product not to be used for domestic food purposes. (a) Preservatives and other substances not otherwise permitted in Parts 1 through 29 of this subchapter may be used in the preparation of product intended for export provided the product (1) accords to the specifications of the foreign purchaser, (2) is not in conflict with the laws of the country to which it is intended for export, and (3) is labeled on the outside of the shipping container to show that it is intended for export, and is otherwise labeled as required by Parts 1 through 29 of this chapter for such export product.

"(b) The preparation and packing of export product as provided for in paragraph (a) of this section shall be done in a manner acceptable to the inspector in charge so that the identity of the export product is maintained conclusively and the preparation of domestic product is adequately protected. The preservative or other substances not permitted in domestic product shall be stored in a room or compartment separate from areas used to store other supplies and shall be held under division (meat inspection division) lock. Use of the preservative or other substances shall be under the personal supervision of a division employee."

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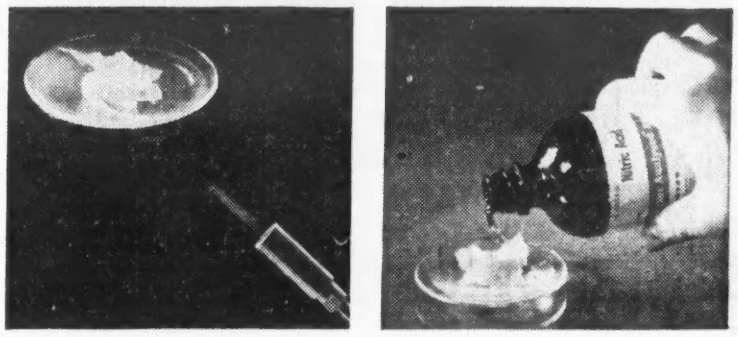

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Sulfur Import Control

—Continued from page 5

the low selling price of sulfur, rising cost of operations, and large capital required to establish new projects.

Freeport stated, he says, that probably the only new substantial reserves in the United States were offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.

Freeport's proposed project, six miles off Grand Isle, La., in forty-five feet of water, would be the most costly venture the industry ever attempted, the brochure indicates.

Investment costs to create a job in this project amounted to $100,000 a job, while the average for all industry was about $14,000, Mr. Walet quoted.

James G. Park, vice-president of Enjay Company, New York, fears a worldwide shortage of polymers by 1965. In a paper on synthetic rubbers and raw materials, which he gave before the CCDA-CMRA meeting in Houston, he says that production and consumption in the United States should be in balance by that time.

The Gulf Coast should, by 1965, he feels, have an excess both of GR-S and the raw materials from which it is manufactured.

Keeping Hold of the Market

In order to keep a good grasp of world markets, he maintains, improved methods of transporting raw materials, particularly gases, will have to be developed.

A good start has been made in shipping butadiene by barge, and many other developments are now being worked on, Mr. Park says.

In forecasting the Gulf Coast petroleum industry for 1965, John G. McClean, vice-president of Continental Oil Company, Houston, predicts that the rate of growth will be slower than it has been in the recent past.

By 1965, Mr. McClean indicates that refineries should be able to produce the following amounts of petrochemical raw materials: Byproduct hydrogen, 465 million cubic feet per day; aromatics, 1.5 billion gallons per year; butylene, 5.6 billion pounds per year; propylene, 3.8 billion pounds per year, and ethylene, 12.5 billion pounds per year.

Eisenhower's Stroke

—Continued from page 3

mutual security policy as it relates to defense, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell was chosen to outline the administration's position twenty-four hours earlier at the MCA conference.

Mr. Mitchell, advised of his pinch-hitting role only five hours before his MCA appearance, worked a digest of the President's intended address into a prepared talk of his own on manpower problems.

As the administration's spokesman, the Labor secretary, whose remarks were not broadcast, declared that "no investment we can make pays greater dividends than reasonable economic aid to friendly nations."

He told MCA that Mr. Eisenhower had planned to make these three major points in his Cleveland address:

The President's Chief Points

- That the mutual security program needs full public support.
- That the Chief Executive intends to ask congress in January to provide broader negotiating powers under the trade agreements act and to expand that law beyond its present three-year limit.
- That the US must participate in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, which Mr. Mitchell described as a "business-like unit" needed to guarantee maximum benefits from the negotiation of trade pacts.

In his prepared address on manpower, Mr. Mitchell took a look at the changing labor picture in th chemical industry and commented:

"Between 1939 and 1956, the number of employees in chemicals increased by 105 percent and the number of production workers by 99 percent. But while your total payroll increased by 23 percent between 1946 and 1956, the number of production workers increased by only 7 percent.

"The one conclusion possible from these figures, in the context of current conditions, is that the new machines, controls and technics are reducing the need for production workers—but quickly increasing the need for managers, for technical and research personnel, for people with some special occupational skill which has been deliberately developed by a long process of education, training and experience."

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Agricultural Chemicals

An interesting development occurred in the pesticides market last week. Came the word that a major producer had hiked DDT prices effective immediately on spot; on contracts, as soon as contract notification conditions allow. The new carlot price for one-hundred percent material was announced at 21 cents per pound for chips and flakes, and 22 cents per pound for powder packaged in multiwall paper bags, freight allowed to all points within continental limits. New quotes represent a net advance of 2 cents per pound across the board. Reasons offered for the price advance may be summed up in the pet adage of the day, the cost-price squeeze.

In the main, the market for agricultural chemicals kept to the quiet side last week. In most instances, demand was off, supplies piled up. For fishmeal and fishscrap material on the east coast, this condition caused tumbling prices. A six dollar per ton drop brought the price of the former to $126, while the latter dropped to $122, also off six dollars per ton. In the Gulf area, the season has closed and material is no longer available.

Such animal proteins as blood, bonemeal and tankage were moving at half-step and no quickening of pace was foreseen in the immediate future. Regarding prices, a major trade source mentioned a tendency toward easiness.

Later this week, awards for shipments to Korea of considerable amounts of ammonium sulfate—as well as other agricultural chemicals—will be made. Trade people expected the exports to remedy somewhat the over-supply condition of ammonium sulfate.

Some mention was made of a little shrinking in the nitrogen supply position, though materials are still plentiful. The export market, reportedly, is providing the cure, such as it may be.

Most pesticide materials are receiving little call. DDT from all accounts is the notable exception, with inquiry steady from United Nations and U.S. governmental agencies. It was mentioned that Egypt hopes to secure several thousand tons of cotton pesticides. Some or the majority of this business will go to United States exporters.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Fishmeal, east coast, $6 per ton.
Fishscrap, east coast, $6 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
107.45	112.24	112.26	107.22

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—A major producer described current trading as relatively slow, as is expected in the off-season. However, more substantial movement, approximating September's brisk buying, is expected come mid-December.

The majority of producers have confirmed earlier announcements that ammonium nitrate will be quoted at $72 per ton effective the first of the year.

Ammonium Sulfate—Domestic interest in this material has been lagging behind production and consequently stocks have continued to grow, market sources mentioned. Relief is expected via the export market. Contracts for shipments of ammonium sulfate and other fertilizer materials to Korea will be announced later this week.

A member of the trade remarked that the drop-off in steel production, should it continue, may also have a balancing effect on the ammonium market—slight, though it might be.

Anhydrous Ammonia—There have been no outstanding developments in this market of late. Fertilizer grade material was selling at $84 per ton. An additional four dollars will be tacked on posted prices January 1.

Current demand was considered spotty by the trade and inadequate to reduce supplies effectively. Buying interest should improve noticeably before the end of the year, a major producer said.

Animal Proteins—Fishmeal and fishscrap prices tumbled last week. The east coast prices went to $126 and $122 per ton, respectively. The most noticeable drop in many months, a market observer noted. Save for the Gulf area where the season has closed and material is no longer available, supplies were more than adequate as the price decline attests.

The market for blood, bonemeal and tankage is rather featureless at present, a major source in the trade commented. And though prices remained unchanged in the past weeks, he detected a slight tendency toward the weak side. Supplies of all materials were plentiful while demand from mixers and amounts of material moving out on contract were said to be insufficient to make much impression on the market.

Lime—Production of quicklime in September totaled 12,073 short tons as compared with the August figure of 9,701 and the September, 1956, figure of 3,396 short tons. Total production for the first nine months of the year at 58,323 trailed behind the 1956 January-September output of 69,890 short tons.

Superphosphate—Considering the season and all, a trade member said, conditions in this market are about as normal as they could be. From where he sat, he noticed no disturbances price-wise.

Heaviest movement of superphosphate has been centered in Florida and environs of late, it was said, with the mid-west beginning to build up stocks for early spring planting. Extent of demand in the South of course, will depend upon the weather.

A recent Department of Commerce bulletin pointed out that ouput and disposition of normal superphosphate were somewhat lower during the past summer than a year ago. At the same time, production of concentrated superphosphate was at a considerably higher level than in 1956, noticeably in July. And while monthly production of the normal variety has taken first place once again, the trend toward gradual replacement of the lower analysis material by concentrated superphosphate is evident, the Commerce department survey concluded.

Pesticides

BHC—According to a principal in the export business, the foreign market for this pesticide is currently on the quiet side. The reason being that no outstanding bids have been announced in recent weeks. Routine farmer requirements were said to account for most of the demand, both domestic and foreign.

On the price front, there was no movement either way and none expected immediately.

DDT—A major producer announced price advances effective immediately on spot, and effective on contracts as soon as contract notification conditions permit. The new carlot price for 100 percent DDT will be 21c. per pound for chips and flakes, and 22c. per pound for powder packaged in multiwall paper bags, freight allowed to all points in the continental United States.

This amounts to a net advance of 2c. per pound, and was reported to be necessary because of sustained high cost of labor, manufacturing and shipping, against a price structure that had previously been depressed to the point of vanished profits.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during September and the month previous of this year.

	September	*August*
DDT	9,193,333	9,306,053
2,4-D*	2,947,837	2,184,642
Ester & Salts	1,726,106	1,689,644
Acid equivalent	1,412,282	1,247,281
BHC	1,231,427	2,222,359
Gamma isomer	276,184	409,459
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfide	376,644	263,752
2,4,5-T	408,220	569,926
Lindane	.....	.....

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

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Apparent domestic consumption of glycerine declined by more than 2.3 million pounds in September, Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers' data indicated, as compared to disappearance in the month previous. Still, consumption in September of this year was in excess of consumption in the same month a year earlier by nearly 1.7 million pounds. Exports fell off sharply in September, and production was curtailed significantly. Imports declined moderately. The net result was an increase in producers' inventories amounting to more than 2.4 million pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.
Reduced
Molasses, New York, 2c. per gal.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
131.06	131.06	131.10	130.74

For Current Prices see page 9

Blackstrap molasses quotations were off 2 cents to 3 cents per gallon at New York in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, while minimum quotations advanced ¼ cent per gallon at New Orleans. The decline at New York represented an adjustment to bring prices more nearly in line with quotations in the Gulf area. The advance at New Orleans and a general gain of ¼ cent to ½ cent per gallon throughout the Gulf area and the middle west were attributed to estimates that domestic blackstrap production from the 1958 sugar cane crop would be substantially less than earlier reports had indicated. The advance terminated a ten-month period of continuously declining prices in those regions. In general, feeding cane molasses markets in the Gulf area and at middle western feed mixing centers were steady to firm.

A major producer last week announced new price schedules effective December 1 for n-butyl acrylate and ethylhexyl acrylate.

n-Butyl acetate production, according to current industry estimates, has been consuming about 20 percent of the total domestic output of n-butyl alcohol.

Demand for perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene ranged from normal to just a bit slow.

n-Butyl Acetate—This material, according to current industry estimates, has been accounting for about 20 percent of the total consumption of n-butyl alcohol, or about 45 million pounds out of a total 220 million pounds of alcohol produced annually.

n-Butyl Acrylate—A major producer last week announced prices for this material effective December 1 were, on a delivered basis, 55c. per pound in tanklots, 57½c. per pound in carlots and 58½c. per pound in less carlots.

Ethylhexyl Acrylate—A major producer last week announced prices for this material effective December 1 were, on a delivered basis, 50c. per pound in tanklots, 52½c. per pound in carlots and 53½c. per pound in less carlots.

Glycerine — Apparent domestic consumption declined by more than 2.3 million pounds in September, as compared to disappearance in the month previous, but was still in excess of consumption in the same month a year earlier by nearly 1.7 million pounds. Exports fell off sharply, and production was curtailed significantly. Imports declined moderately.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers' data gave the following picture, with all figures based on 100 percent glycerine content:

In September of this year, 93,968,000 pounds of glycerine was available, including 71,333,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants at the beginning of the month, 19,195,000 pounds produced during the month and 3,440,000 pounds brought in from abroad during this period. Substracting 802,000 pounds exported, some 93,166,000 pounds were left available to the domestic market. Since producers' stocks at the end of the period amounted to 73,751,000 pounds, domestic consumption of 19,415,000 pounds is indicated.

In the month previous, beginning stocks of 68,865,000 pounds were augmented by production of 21,769,000 pounds and importation of 3,890,000 pounds, making a total of 94,524,000 pounds available. Left to the domestic market after exportation of 1,461,000 pounds was 93,063,000 pounds. Apparent domestic consumption during that month was 21,730,000 pounds, with producers holding 71,333,000 pounds at their plants at the end of the period.

In September, 1956, a total of 84,502,000 pounds was available, including 63,234,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants as of the first of the month plus 19,242,000 pounds produced and 2,026,000 pounds imported during the month. Subtracting 849,000 pounds exported, 83,653,000 pounds was left on the domestic market. Since producers' inventories added up to 65,892,000 pounds at the end of that month, apparent domestic consumption during the month was 17,761,000 pounds.

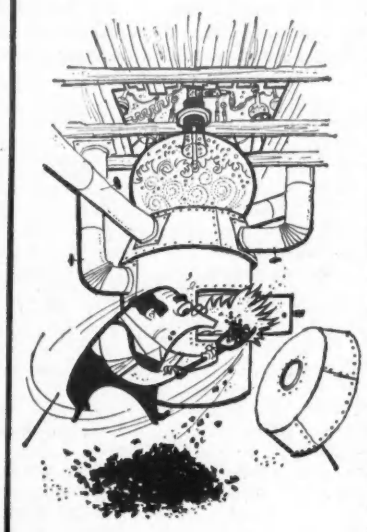
Cumulative for the first nine calendar months of this year, 264,617,000 pounds were available, including producers' inventories as of the beginning of the period of 67,247,000 pounds, production amounting to 178,079,000 pounds and imports ading up to 19,291,000 pounds. Some 7,193,000 pounds were exported during this period. That left 257,424,000 pounds available to the domestic market. Since producers' plants were left with 73,751,000 pounds at the end the period, cumulative apparent domestic consumption was 183,673,000 pounds.

Cumulative for the first nine months in calendar 1956, production of 183,994,000 pounds plus importation of 12,749,000 pounds plus 51,977,000 pounds that was on hand at producers' plants as of January

Ethyl Alcohol: September

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

		September 1957	*September* 1956	*July 1 1957- Sept. 30, 1957*	*July 1 1956- Sept. 30, 1956*
NET PRODUCTION					
Undenatured	proof gals.	39,048,303	32,941,647	117,059,512	112,889,132
Completely denatured	wine gals.	48,384	51,367	127,716	86,676
Specially denatured	wine gals.	18,992,169	21,441,996	58,963,754	62,113,533
WITHDRAWALS					
Undenatured, tax paid	proof gals.	901,197	899,744	2,438,006	2,390,296
Tax free	proof gals.	41,129,755	40,354,965	115,734,200	116,684,782
Completely denatured	wine gals.	44,426	49,602	113,111	86,129
Specially denatured	wine gals.	17,997,804	19,072,531	58,462,339	59,021,304
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD					
Undenatured	proof gals.	26,043,378	40,077,865	26,043,378	40,077,865
Completely denatured	wine gals.	23,287	11,597	23,287	11,597
Specially denatured	wine gals.	5,552,668	9,952,557	5,552,668	9,952,557



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Aliphatic Organics

1, 1956, made a total of 248,720,000 pounds of glycerine available during the period. After exportation of 7,978,000 pounds, 240,742,000 pounds was left on the domestic market. Apparent domestic consumption in that nine-month period was 174,850,000 pounds, producers holding some 65,892,000 pounds at their plants as of September 30, 1956.

Molasses—Blackstrap quotations were off 2c. to 3c. per gallon at New York in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, while minimum quotations advanced ¼c. per gallon at New Orleans.

The decline at New York represented an adjustment to bring prices more nearly in line with quotations in the Gulf area.

The advance at New Orleans and a general gain of ¼c. to ½c. per gallon throughout the Gulf area and the middle west were attributed to estimates that domestic blackstrap production from the 1958 sugar cane crop would be substantially less than earlier reports had indicated. The advance terminated a ten-month period of continuously declining prices in those regions.

Most recent available quotations put blackstrap at 11¼c. to 11¾c. per gallon at New Orleans, where most transactions were closed at 11½c. per gallon, and at 18c. per gallon at New York.

In general, feeding cane molasses markets in Gulf area and at middle western feed mixing centers were steady to firm.

Molasses consumed in manufacture of ethyl alcohol during September of this year amounted to 7.6 million gallons, Internal Revenue Service reported, contrasted to use for this purpose of 6.5 million gallons in the month previous and 3.8 million gallons during September, 1956.

Molasses used at industrial alcohol plants during the period July 1-September 30 of this year amounted to 17.5 million wine gallons, compared to 14.5 million wine gallons so consumed in the like period in 1956.

Perchloroethylene—Trade sources said that this material was moving a little slowly. In light of general business conditions, however, the tone of the market was regarded as just about normal. Demand for perchloroethylene for use in metal degreasing served as a firm prop here. Supplies in general were plentiful for immediate consumer requirements and anticipated demand over the next several weeks. Prices were steady and unchanged.

n-Propyl Alcohol—Trade sources reported there was very strong demand for this material last week. One of the better aspects of the current market was consumption of alcohol for production of n-propyl acetate. Prices were steady at quotations of long standing.

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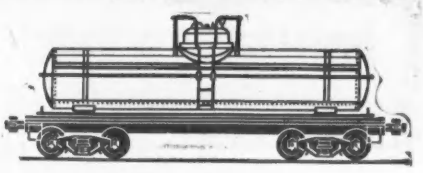

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Petroleum Derivatives

While the marketing experts debate the pros and cons of the hard, soft and reaction sell, the attache case set in many industries are finding it increasingly difficult to make a sale, regardless of the approach. The reason offered in a plethora of business reports and surveys popping up in in-baskets all over is so-called inventory-itis—a condition not unknown to aromatics producers. And from diverse reports, it appears that their business ills will not be remedied immediately. Benzene and xylene production was down in September, however, compared with August output. Toluene production increased but not by any great margin.

Though some market sources are mum on the subject of aromatics price changes, it is the considered opinion of others that something's got to give. At what date and other particulars, are still in the rumor stage.

Two weeks ago, a major propane producer announced new listings for the light pressed gas. New prices resulted from removing all or part of the temporary voluntary allowances, depending on geographical location.

The last half of October saw production of butane and propane rising and by the last day of that month, inventories had dropped considerably compared with October 15. However, stocks of most of the light pressed gases were more abundant than the same date last year.

Contrasted with the oversupply situation of the solvents and diluents, is the well balanced market position enjoyed by the petroleum waxes, petrolatums and sulfonates. All of these materials are readily available, market sources said, but inquiry from many and diverse outlets has imparted stability.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
106.74	106.74	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Total production in September amounted to 25,383,933 gallons, versus 27,053,270 gallons for August. Both petroleum operators and tar distillers decreased output. Coke-oven production rose 800,000 gallons, however.

Benzene production from petroleum, the Tariff Commission reported, totaled 8,250,041 gallons in September, 9,834,904 gallons in the preceding month.

Recently, there has been no increased activity 'round the trading post, a source mentioned. Buyers are playing it tight-fisted; sellers in some locales are inclined to offer competitive prices. Cuts in posted prices? Some murmurings to that effect, a member of the trade remarked.

Hexane—Sales in recent months, according to a major producer, have been about average for the season. He added, however, that demand may drop-off from a primary outlet should cottonseed and soybean oil extraction plants cut back production, as has been rumored about the trade recently. Quotations were unchanged last week.

Mineral Spirits—Both regular and odorless varieties were available to meet short term and anticipated consumer requirements. No great upswing in demand has been felt, a producer mentioned. Rather, sales have been about normal in most instances. Reportedly, odorless sales which were in a slump a month ago are making some recovery. Long established quotes remained on the books.

Toluene—Apparently, there has been no quickening of pulse in this market. A lot of people are still suffering from inventory-itis, sources said, and relief for this peculiar sickness of the times won't come overnight or in capsule-sized orders. Buyers are equally cautious in this market, they explained.

Despite the long supply situation, toluene production rose in September to 17,358,512 gallons, approximately 2 million gallons more than August output. Of this amount, 13,988,865 gallons were produced by other than coke-oven operators. These last reported to the Tariff Commission a production figure of 3,369,647 gallons, a slight decline from August.

Xylene—According to the Tariff Commission, xylene production dropped from 11,036,085 gallons in August to 9,558,715 gallons in September. Figures represent total production from all sources, including data reported to the Commission by coke-oven operators, coaltar distillers and petroleum operators.

To one market observer, September's production slow-down was an immediate measure by the industry to prevent any increased softening in the market. Necessitated, he felt, because producers, by and large, do not expect sales to show any impressive gains—at least, for the remainder of the year.

While one may hear occasional rumors about impending price changes, a major source mentioned, they are no more than that—just rumors.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 16 totaled 282,086,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 284,295,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,209,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,037,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 172,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane—Production, October 16-31, amounted to 70,988,000 gallons, an increase of 10 million gallons compared with the previous two-week period. The last day of the month, LP butane inventories at plants, terminals and underground were down 20 million gallons to 247,789,000, as opposed to 266,398,000 gallons of October 15.

Liquefied refinery gas output also increased during the latter half of the month. The API reported a production figure of 28,194,000 gallons, up 5 million gallons from October 1-15. Inventories at refineries stood at 42,690,000 gallons.

Propane—Liquefied petroleum gas production amounted to 149,444,000 gallons during the last two weeks of October. For the October 1-15 period, output reported the API, was 132,895,000 gallons. By the end of the month, inventories declined 10 million gallons but at 586,287,000 gallons, stocks were more than 100 million gallons greater than October 31, 1956.

The American Petroleum Institute reported LR-gas production, October 16-31, at 57,798,000 gallons. In the preceding two weeks, output was 52,272,000 gallons. Inventories by October 31 were down 600,000 gallons from October 15 but 13 million gallons greater than the same date last year.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended November 15, 1957, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,831,000 barrels, an increase of 35,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,797,000 barrels were 257,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 168,000 barrels below the week ended November 16, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,012,000 barrels daily, compared with 988,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending November 15, crude oil production average 6,776,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,642,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 979,000 barrels daily.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week was confined to immediate delivery. Interest in later requirements continued limited as users were not inclined to build inventories. Prices were without change and fairly steady for all items. Improved interest was reported in chemicals for next year and contracts were under negotiation for early 1958 needs. Potato starch continued to move in moderate lots for prompt needs, while interest in carlots still lagged. Mills maintained prices at current levels. Trading in Siamese tapioca flour was quiet, but offers for shipment were well held at former quotations. Corn starch and dextrin were quotably unchanged and in good request for spot delivery. Egg albumin flake was quiet and prices were reduced 1 cent per pound in one direction. Yolk was unchanged and steady.

Moderate improvement was reported in tanning material replacements, chiefly for nearby shipment. Quebracho extract was firmer and maintained at slightly higher levels. Other materials were unchanged and offered at former levels.

Exports of raw wool from the Argentine declined 11 percent during the 1956-57 season, totaling 217 million pounds, compared with 245 million pounds the previous season, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Wool shipments during the 1955-56 season were unusually large, due to the depletion of excessive carryover stocks. When compared with the 1954-55 season there was little change in exports during the season just completed. The Central Bank has reduced "aforos" on certain types of grease wool and wool tops 60's and below. The retention on grease wool has been reduced to 5 percent and withdrawn entirely from scoured, carbonized and tops.

Consumption of cotton in October totaled 819,816 bales, compared with 659,651 bales in September and 726,669 bales, October, 1956, according to the Census Bureau. Cotton consumption in October averaged 32,793 bales per work day, compared with 36,333 bales, October last year, and 32,983 bales, September this year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Quebracho ext., clarif., solid, ⅛c. per lb.
ordinary, solid, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 1c. per lb.
powder, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
103.09	103.09	103.54	108.55

For Current Prices see page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Withdrawals against contracts were reported in fair request, while demand for spot delivery was limited. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—This market was unchanged. Demand was confined to actual needs.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers continued to limit demand to prompt requirements. Prices were without change and well held.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Trading was light and confined to actual needs. Competition was keen and quotations were reduced 1c. per pound in one quarter. Flake ranged from $1.37 to $1.39 per pound and powder, $1.41 to $1.44, spot, seller, depending upon quantity. Limited stocks of technical were unchanged from $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, according to seller.

Corn Dextrin—Moderate volume of business was noted for all grades for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and well held. Gum was quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $9.12; dark canary, $9.22 and white, $8.96 same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c higher.

Corn Starch—This market remained steady, despite spotty demand for actual needs. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible supply declined 2,475,000 bushels to 86,846,000 bushels for the week ended November 22, against 74,660,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Consumers absorbed fair sized quantities for prompt delivery. Prices ruled steady, ranging from $1.28 to $1.31 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to absorb fair sized lots for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged. Carlots were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, mills, Maine, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixon line. Offers of Idaho starch were maintained at 6½c., carlots, f.o.b. mills. Stocks on spot were in moderate request, with sales ranging from 8¼c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Buying interest was restricted to actual needs. Raw flour was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse and refined, 8½c. to 9c. depending upon quantity. Shipments were held at 5c. to 5½c., carlots, exdock, according to quality.

Tapioca Flour—New business was reported light, though users took sizable quantities against former orders. Replacements were held at former levels. Siamese flour, medium grade, was quoted at 5.7c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 6c., same basis. Brazilian flour was quiet and nominal around 9½c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Shoe production in October was estimated at 51.6 million pairs, the same as output October a year ago by the National Shoe Manufacturers Association. The gains in youths' and boys', women's and infants' and babies' footwear were offset by declines in the other major categories.

Based on manufacturers' reported schedules, production in November is estimated at approximately 45.5 million pairs, a decline of 2.1 percent from November, 1956, when output totaled 46,491,000 pairs.

At the end of ten months, shoe production was 1.2 percent ahead of last year. Including the November estimate, the eleven months' total for 1957 will reach 551,935,000 pairs, approximately 5 million pairs more than in the same period of 1956. Production in 1956 amounted to 551,935,000 pairs; 1955, 539,198,000 pairs and 1954, 485,735,000 pairs.

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was restricted to nearby delivery. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent, powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—Consumers continued to show good inquiry for prompt shipment. Replacements were maintained at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was restricted to an occasional lot for immediate shipment. Primary market was steady. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Columbian, $55 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $52 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Primary remained steady. Consumers showed moderate interest in nearby shipment. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment same basis.

Valonia—Trading was inactive and replacements were more or less nominal. Beards were offered at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $73 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound.

Wattle—Trading was confined to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. Fair average was available at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchants, $74.50 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent, was held at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract, at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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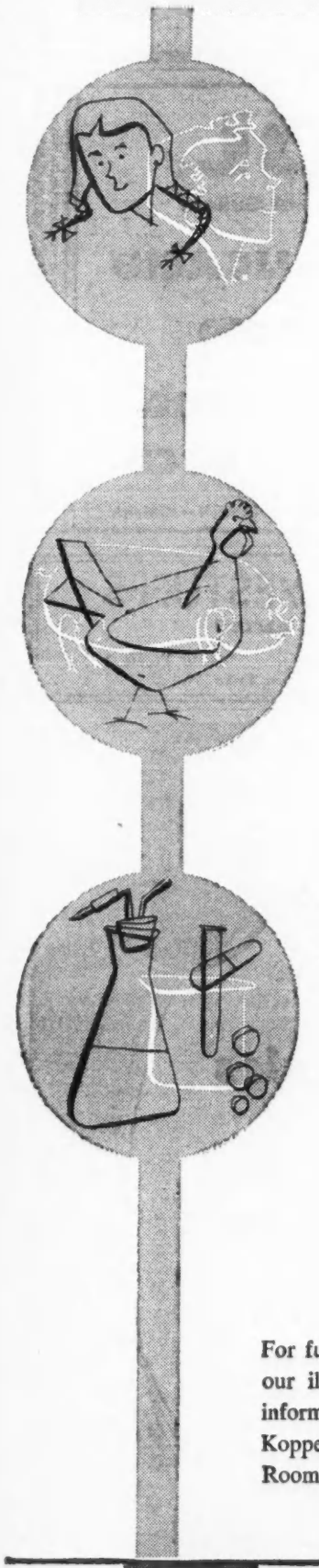

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Coal Chemicals

The mid-week holiday contributed added lethargy to aromatic chemicals markets last week. Sources indicated that the business pace would probably follow a downward curve for the balance of the year as consumers pare inventories to a minimum. Buying practice of light oils consumers was governed by the fact that benzene as well as toluene and xylene have become increasingly free this year. Price structure for the list remained unchanged as producers renewed efforts to hold the line against increasing cost factors coupled with narrowing profit margins.

Naphthalene demand was poor as has been the case for many weeks. Domestic production of crude for the first nine months of this year amounted to 304.2 million pounds. Some sources have placed naphthalene need by 1965 at 550 million pounds. Phthalic production in the first nine months was 250.3 million pounds with an estimated need by 1965 of 450 million pounds.

Withdrawals of styrene by rubber-makers was at a routine pace. Producers indicated that volume was off slightly but not significantly. A damping factor from the producers standpoint was the squeeze put on profits by this summer's price reduction while cost factors continued to rise. However, it was pointed out that styrene has come in for an increasing share of the natural rubber market due to price and supply instability which plagues the latter market from time to time.

Phenol was unchanged in price. There was increasing speculation as to the effect of the ¼ cent per pound price differential in effect between natural phenol and USP material. Some said there may have been some business thrown to natural phenol makers as a result of the change. But most sources were uncertain of this development. Sources have estimated that sales of natural phenol run to approximately ten percent of the total phenol market. Other tar acids were moving in routine volume. Producers expected no unusual developments in these markets for the balance of the year.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended December 1 would amount to 73.6 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,884,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,945,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,041,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,489,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
118.19	118.19	118.20	115.56

For Current Prices see page **9**

Basic Products

Benzene—Withdrawals for use in making styrene and phenol were off slightly, but that was felt to be of less significance in this market than the downward revision of benzene inventories which has taken place in recent months. Sources reported more difficulty in moving benzene in some areas than in others. The feeling of consumers in general though was that light oils will continue to be freely available and buying practice will be governed accordingly. Long range prospects were felt to be bright as estimates of domestic benzene consumption run to 500 million gallons in 1965. Benzene demand last year amounted to 339 million gallons, it was said.

p-Cresol—Material was readily available in sharp contrast to the situation prevailing at the close of last year. Additional production capacity this year plus some projected expansions for early 1958 have helped to assure the industry of adequate supplies for the production of 2,6,DBPC. The somewhat slowed aspect of the latter market was felt to have helped p-cresol makers gain on the supply situation somewhat. Price was unchanged and steady at previously reported levels.

Naphthalene—Supplies were more than adequate for current demand according to trade reports of last week. The heavy surplus of stocks overhanging the market remains substantially unreduced as phthalic anhydride sales continued to lag. Trade sources felt that there was very little likelihood of a change in these conditions for the balance of the year and beyond.

Some sources estimated that o-xylene could come into increasing prominence as a raw material for the production of phthalic in the years ahead. Currently, it was said, naphthalene accounts for all but about 4 percent of phthalic anhydride and present phthalic capacity is designed to handle naphthalene. It was pointed out however that o-xylene is theoretically the better material on the basis of pound of raw material used to pound of product produced.

Toluene—Trade sources indicated that the destination of toluene exports would be difficult to gauge. It was felt to be a widely scattered market. Added to this was the fact that many overseas consumers were apparently in the market briefly and then out again. It was pointed out that a small consumer might take a six months supply in order to take advantage of the lower shipping rate on larger quantities. Conditions on the domestic front were unchanged. Domestic consumption in the next eight to ten years was expected to amount to 335 million gallons, according to some estimates.

Xylene—Bureau of Mines figures indicate that production from cokeoven sources alone in September amounted to 908,422 gallons as against 910,637 in the previous month and 908,700 in the comparable month one year ago. Output from cokeovens during the January-through-September period amounted to 8,199,064 gallons this year as against 7,625,200 gallons in the like period last year. Light oils have become increasingly free since the first of the year and xylene was no exception. Price remains steady and unchanged at previously quoted levels.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 1, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	733,045
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	31,213,564
Benzene	gals.	2,790,303
Coaltar	gals.	13,715,051
Creosote	gals.	532,049
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,967,653
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	10,840
Toluene	gals.	614,845
Xylene	gals.	177,349

Dyes

Direct Black EW—Production in September was 345,226 pounds as compared to 311,326 in the previous month and 462,620 in September of last year. Production for the nine months period this year was 3,12,786 pounds as against 3,247,669 pounds in the comparable period last year.

Naphthol AS—Output in September was 118,882 pounds as against 78,662 pounds in the month previous. Production for the January - through - September period amounted to 516,665 pounds according to Tariff Commission figures.

Chrome Blue Black R—Tariff Commission reports indicate that production amounted to 151,754 pounds in September as against 161,829 in the previous month and 119,036 pounds in the comparable month one year ago. Production for the first nine months of the current year totaled 958,920 pounds.

Intermediates

Dodecylbenzene—Use in synthetic soaps was said to be on the increase as the total soap market increases and as a percentage of the total soap market. Use was expected by some sources to increase to approximately 575 million pounds per year

Coal Chemicals

within the next decade. Price was steady and unchanged from last report.

Phthalic Anhydride—Material continues to move in restricted volume, it was said. Some sources felt that phthalic exports should slide off as overseas capacity comes on stream. Currently, the export market continues to do well primarily as a result of production difficulties on the continent. Price was steady and unchanged from levels established throughout the industry for many months.

Consumption of phthalic was said to be about 50 percent for alkyd resins, 33 percent esters and polyester resins and 17 percent for other uses including dyes. It was felt that since phthalic is the cheapest dibasic acid commercially available, its use in industrial coatings and paints for home and commercial applications would continue to grow. High molecular weight phthalate esters and diesters were felt to be a good bet for future growth since they are said to be the basic plasticizer used in vinyl resins formulations. Estimated phthalic output for 1965 was placed at 450 million pounds per year as against the current production of approximately 370 million pounds per year.

Styrene Monomer — Withdrawals by rubbermakers was at a routine pace as the industry moved into the pre-holiday season. Trade sources indicated that styrene would continue to get an increasing share of the rubber market though, as a result of uncertainty of supply and price instability in the natural rubber market.

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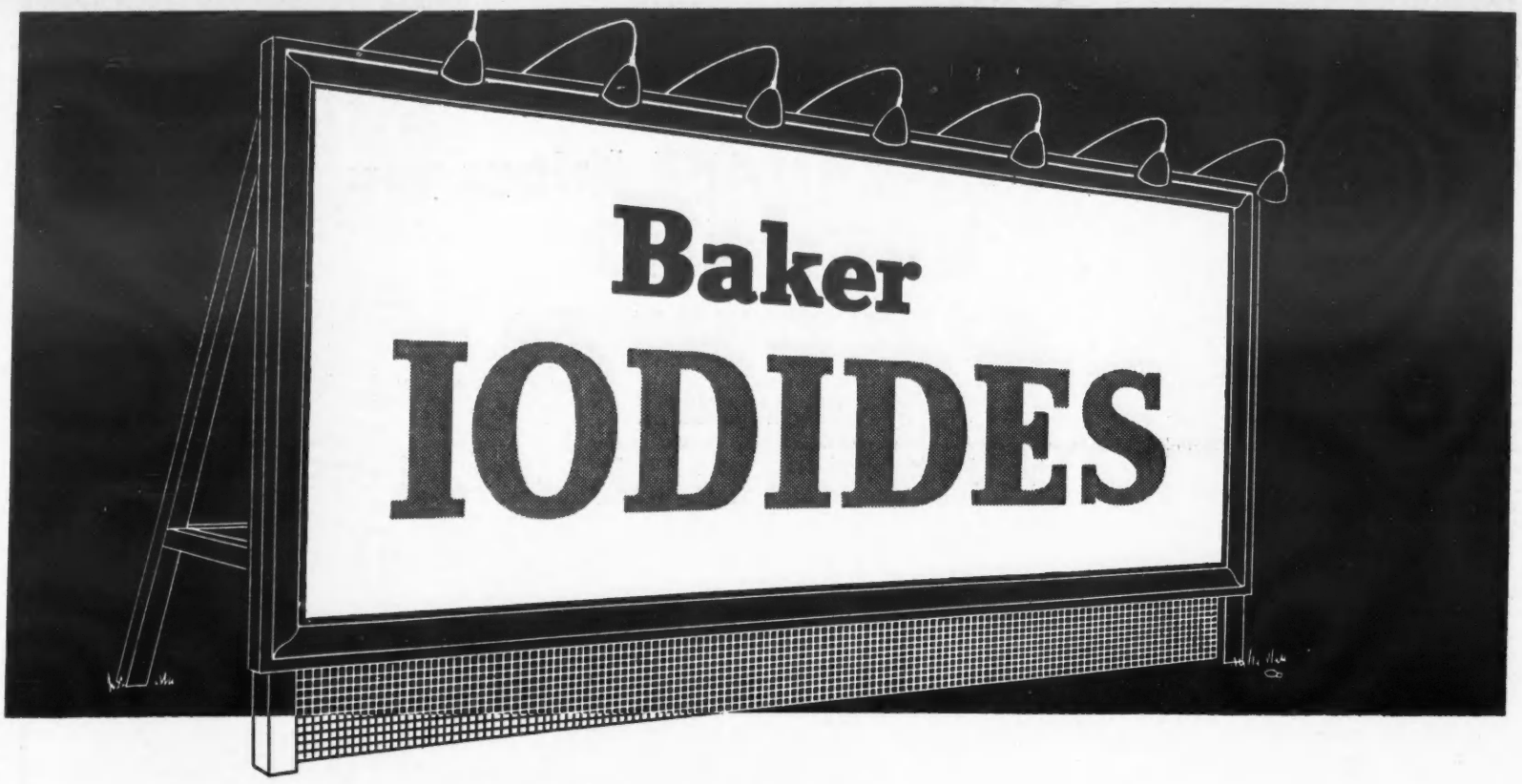

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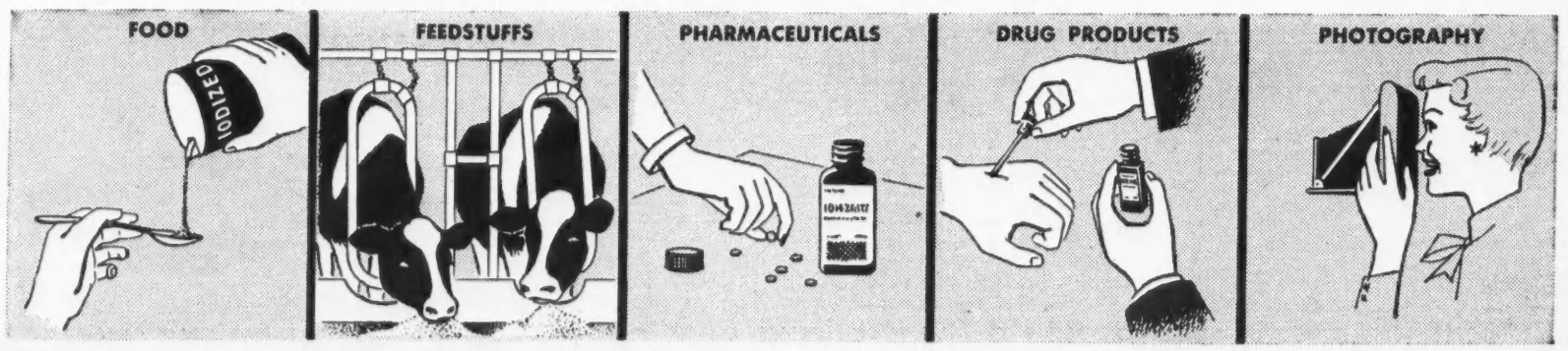

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Aspirin makers continued under heavy pressure last week as producing plants were being pushed to capacity in order to fill demands as quickly as possible. Some sources reported that acetophenetidin was freely available. The easing in this item may have come about as a result of the tight supply position on aspirin. Apparently, the feeling of makers of ACP tablets in the pharmaceutical industry was that if acetylsalicylic acid was unavailable there was no need to stock phenacetin and caffeine.

Major producers of ascorbic acid were out looking for business. Promotion to the bottled beverage trade by one leader in the field features an ascorbic acid "kit." Trade sources noted that labor trouble on the Japanese waterfront in recent months may have been an added factor in the dwindling of imports from that country. Some material has been received from Japan after several weeks in which none was imported.

Antibiotics were in balance. Export demand has continued good and use on the domestic scene was felt to have been stepped up a little more this fall than would normally be the case. Asian flu and the stocking of ample inventories by dealers and resellers was felt to be the big factor in the upswing.

Iodides remain a weak market. Domestic trade sources contacted reported no changes in price listings last week. Sources had not acted on silver salts as a result of the fluctuations in silver bullion during the past two weeks. It was pointed out that fluctations in bullion this year seemed to have come more often and were of greater magnitude than had been the case for several years. Mercurials were unchanged. Mercury metal has continued to edge downward in recent weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
63.22	63.22	63.23	65.25

For Current Prices see page 9

Anitbiotics—Prices were unchanged and firm at previously reported levels. Domestic as well as export demand was good for bulk penicillin and finished forms. Streptomycin and dihydrostrep were in balance according to trade reports. Most antibiotic materials have been moving in good volume as a result of the normal seasonal upturn in demand. Some sources reported consumers were taking material in increased amounts in order to build inventories should a more severe wave of Asian flu hit the country in the months ahead.

Ascorbic Acid—Production has been maintained at good levels this year and ascorbic acid continues to run to good volume for a variety of end uses. Major producers were out looking for business. Promotion of an ascorbic acid "kit" to makers of bottled beverages appeared to be the newest wrinkle in the trade. Demand in the pharmaceutical industry was said to have taken a good seasonal upturn as a result of the increased use of products containing ascorbic acid and analgesic materials used for combating respiratory ailments. Some import material has been received from Japan which domestic sources felt may have been contracted for previous to the $2 per kilo drop in prices here in early October. Labor trouble on the Japanese waterfront in recent months was felt to have put a damper on exports of ascorbic from that country. Other sources again pointed to the good demand currently held in Europe for ascorbic acid.

Aspirin—Producers were pushing plants close to capacity in order to care for the heavy demands which have developed primarily as a result of the flu outbreak. One of the long term factors not to be discounted in the upward production trend for aspirin has been the use of aspirin in arthritic and rheumatic treatment over a long period of time whereas the cortical steroids are preferred for short-term therapy. Some reports indicate that aspirin production may reach 17 million pounds this year. Production through September according to Tariff Commission reports totaled approximately 12.2 pounds as against 12.8 in the comparable period last year. Price was steady and unchanged at the levels established October 1 of this year when aspirin and a number of salicylates were ½c. per pound in response to the increases in freight rates.

Barbiturates—Tariff Commission figures for September indicate that 20,093 pounds of barbituric acid derivatives were produced during the month. Figures apply to bulk material only. Output in September of last year totaled 20,193 pounds. Demand was routine and sources contacted reported producers were carrying comfortable inventories.

Niacin—Market conditions remain substantially unchanged from last report. Listings of major producers were unchanged. Stocks were entirely adequate for current trade needs. Withdrawals for use in the feed industry continued at a routine pace. Overcapacity and price weakness in the feed industry were salient points in this market.

Thiamin—Production of thiamin and derivatives continues to outrun last year according to Tariff Commission reports. Output for the nine months period of this year is roughly 50,000 pounds better than in the like period last year. Use of mononitrate has shown a good upturn this fall. Preference in the food industry continues to be for mononitrate in view of its stability under heat. Pharmaceutical demand for hydrochloride and mononitrate was said to have shown a moderate increase in November over reports of October. Price was unchanged. Last price revision in this market was the $20 per kilo reduction on hydrochloride in May of this year while mononitrate declined $22 per kilo at that time. Current price for both is $40 per kilo.

Botanicals

Trade sources indicated that there had been a moderate upturn in demand from outlets in the pharmaceutical industry for those materials going into cough and cold medications. However, it was again pointed out that little in the way of a sustained drive had been noted thus far in the season. The general opinion was that dealing in botanical drugs has become a highly specialized activity. Processing costs have in-

Drug and Fine Chemicals Output: September

The following statistics relating to production of selected drugs, vitamins and fine chemicals, are compiled by the Tariff Commission. Production figures are given for September of the current year as well as for the comparable month one year ago. Where possible, aggregate figures for the two years are given. Figures relate to bulk material only.

		September 1957	*September* 1956	*First Nine Months* 1957	*First Nine Months* 1956
Acetylsalicylic Acid	lbs.	1,568,746	1,003,123	12,166,201	12,798,894
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	13,605,123	18,346,103	167,864,097	163,336,364
Penicillin salts	million units	38,525,653	36,480,313	416,687,188	335,710,813
Streptomycin	gms.	10,336,900	4,502,193	72,598,155	54,682,358
Sulfonamides	lbs.	223,663	286,854	2,676,617	2,322,437
Ascorbic Acid and Salts	lbs.	217,901	332,704	2,131,086	2,200,554
Niacin and Amide	lbs.	250,744	182,620	1,034,751	1,722,188
Thiamin and Derivatives	lbs.	24,040	15,169	213,520	168,146

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

crease1 in recent years to a point where the purchasing of assayed and guaranteed botanicals from a dependable supplier is the general practice. A number of domestic botanicals, notably digitalis leaves, have come under intensive scientific cultivation so that yields may be assured and wholesale rejections of material become a think of the past. New methods of transplanting and propagation as well as fertilizer trials have been instituted in order to determine effects on growth, alkaloid yield and flavor or color.

Digitalis Leaves—Price remains steady and unchanged. Trade sources indicated that most new crop was in hand. Collections were felt to have been satisfactory. Yields were expected to come up to expectation although some sources felt that excessive rain during the fall may have done some damage. However, it was pointed out that digitalis cultivation has come under intensive study since World War II days and physiological potency always exceeds USP and International specifications by sixty percent or more. Pharmaceutical demand was routine.

Goldenseal Root—Trend in prices has continued sharply upward this year as stocks continue to dwindle without adequate replacement. The history of this item was said to be such that cultivation costs outweight any advantages to the small grower when abundance of material depresses market prices. However, this was far from the current situation as any surplus material has been drained off for many months.

Lobelia Herb—Price has weakened after the record collections of late this summer. Lobelia had reached a high point a year ago at this time of $1.50 per pound as a result of several poor growing seasons and use of stocks without adequate replacement. Material was readily avail!able. Sources contacted have indicated that consumer interest has been off unaccountably in view of the high price levels and scarcity of material only a few months ago.

Papain—Virtually no papain was available due to continued rejections of shipments here by FDA. Sources reported prices at market and indicated activity in the market was at a standstill. It appeared that no one had as yet come up with a method for reprocessing rejected material so that it could be used in this country.

Passion Flower Herb—There were some rumors of material available at 35c. per pound, but the majority of sources indicated that they had no stocks on hand. Harvest was small despite premium prices offered this summer and the economy wave in France has virtually knocked out this outlet. It was pointed out however that substantial quantities of maypop are used in this country as well as in Latin America.

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Phila. Drug Exchange Elects Carl Raiser Vice-President

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange has elected Carl K. Raiser, a vice-president of the organization. Mr. Raiser, who is director of the distribution department of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, will serve in the administration of Robert L. McNeil, jr., elec'ed president of the group (see separate story on page 7).

Edward T. McKenna, sales manager for Shoemaker & Busch, Inc., has been named treasurer of the drug group, while J. Mervin Rosenberger has been elected secretary.

Strong, Cobb to Start New Jersey Operation

A new eastern manufacturing division of Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, will begin operation at New Providence, N. J., in January.

The plant at New Providence was built two years ago. Over one acre of floor space in the single-level, air-conditioned building will be used for research, development, and production of all types of drug formulations and dosage forms.

Vial Cap Made by Lermer

Lermer Plastics, Inc., Garwood, N. J., has come up with a lock-on safety cap for its "Rx Timer" capsule vial. The cap, with its inner snap-on ring, grips the locking ring of the vial neck. The Rx timer is a plastic capsule vial featuring a next-dose time dial.

NPFI Settles Dues

—Continued from page 3

panies later announced they were quitting the institute.

Though institute officials were reluctant to discuss the nature of the dues settlement pending a notification of the entire membership, word in the trade had it that it represents a compromise between the potash producing and fertilizer manufacturing factions in the organization.

The five potash companies that have already decided to stay in the institute are:

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles; Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, Houston, Tex.; National Potash Company, New York; Potash Company of America, Carlsbad, N. M., and Southwest Potash Corporation.

An official of United States Company, a division of U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York, has indicated that that firm will also remain in the institute. Such a recommendation has been made to chief executives of the parent corporation, and the likelihood is that it will be accepted, he said.

Chemical Industry in India Has Ups and Downs

—Continued from page 7

capacity of 8,200 tons. Production was 4,656 tons in 1956. Imports were 4,343 tons. Annual requirements are 8,800 tons. The industry is said to lack good quality limestone.

Sulfuric Acid—Against annual capacity of 245,000 tons, production of sulfuric acid amounted to 165,408 tons in 1956, a rate of 67 percent. Output in 1955 was slightly higher. Domestic consumption is estimated at 160,000 tons. The government is considering the licensing of another sulfuric acid works with a daily capacity of 100 tons.

Calcium Carbide—Three plants have a total capacity of 5,050 tons a year, but only one operates on a commercial scale. Production was about 3,113 tons last year.

Fertilizer Report

In the fertilizer field, the report indicates that eight plants manufacture ammonium sulfate, with total annual capacity of 425,000 tons. Production was 388,942 tons in 1956, a decrease of 4,154 tons from 1955 output. The bulk (330,000 tons) came from the government-owned factory, Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals, Ltd. Inadequate supplies of sulfur were held mainly responsible for below-capacity production.

The government plans at least four new fertilizer plants—at Nangal, Neiveli, Rourkela, and Bombay—to meet increased food-production targets. The Second Five Year Plan proposes expansion of ammonium sulfate production from 390,000 tons in 1956 to 1.9 million tons in 1961 by increasing capacity of plants at Sindri and Travancore and the establishment of new units.

In addition, Sahu Chemicals, Ltd., has received a license to manufacture 40,000 tons of ammonium chloride annually. Additional output of 15,000 tons of ammonium sulfate is expected as a result of the expansion of byproduct coking operations of Tata Iron & Steel Company.

Installed capacity of superphosphate is 212,000 tons. Fourteen plants are in operation. Production was 81,168 tons in 1956, an increase of 9 percent over 1955.

In the organic section, it was noted that recovery of cokeoven byproducts is receiving considerable attention. Plans are to make India self-sufficient in these materials by 1961.

Petrochemicals Expansion Due

The petrochemical industry has been confined to processing and marketing products imported unfinished. However, production from refinery raw materials is expected to begin very soon.

A plant to manufacture industrial explosives is being installed jointly by the Indian government and Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd. Output will start next year.

The plastics industry developed during and after World War II, and has grown steadily. It includes about 100 large factories and many small units. Manufacture of raw materials and intermediates for the industry is being stressed.

This is the first of two reviews of the Indian chemical industry. The second will appear next week.

Special Metal Chlorides

—Continued from page 5

cause of the pioneering work of Dr. Karl Ziegler, of Germany.

Titanium tetrachloride, once thought of as useful primarily for sky-writing, has surged into foremost importance among metal chlorides owing to its value in winning titanium metal from its ores, Mr. Stauffer writes.

Total US production of titanium tet was 125 million pounds in 1956, and he predicts that it will reach 200 million pounds in 1957.

Titanium trichloride has come into prominence as a possible catalytic agent in manufacture of isotactic polymers such as polypropylene, according to Mr. Stauffer. Moreover, he points out that Stauffer is currently pushing exploratory work on titanium dichloride in the catalyst field.

Metal Chlorides in Fuels Use

Zirconium tetrachloride has also found increased consumption in metal production. Mr. Stauffer predicts that the Kroll process may be used to convert the tetrachloride to the metal by means of magnesium or sodium reduction.

Moreover, he maintains, development work on high-energy fuels to power tomorrow's military and industrial aircraft has pointed to metallic compounds such as boron trichloride.

Boron metal is also of interest in the field of atomic energy as a neutron-shielding material, says Mr. Stauffer He indicates that the free metal has also been investigated to some extent as a component in formulated rocket propellants.

Silicon tetrachloride, another metallic chloride, has also come under metallurgical exploration, according to the Stauffer president. Other important applications for this compound include its use in simple silicate esters, silicones ,and metal for electronics equipment.

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CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—600 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—2,204 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp

CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
313 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico

CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam

CARBON POWDER—29 dms, Morganite Inc, Southampton

CARNAUBA WAX—447 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
78 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
200 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
22 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
111 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
66 bgs, Fortaleza

CAROBS—100 cs, Meer Corp, Piraeus
100 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Piraeus
100 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Piraeus

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—176 bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR BEANS—3,334 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Bahia
5,082 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
4,180 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador

CASTOR OIL—325 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Fortaleza
309 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
300 tons, Recife

CELERY SEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille

CETYL ALCOHOL—62 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool

CETYL BROMIDE—1 dm, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Bordeaux

CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 kgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Liverpool
10 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow

CINNAMONBARK OIL—7 cs, Ungerer & Co, Colombo

CINNAMONLEAF OIL—5 dms, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa

CLOVES—100 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Tamatave
100 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tamatave
948 bgs, Tamatave

CLOVELEAF OIL—23 dms, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
46 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
25 dms, Barr Shipping Co, Tamatave
5 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Tamatave

COALTAR ACIDS—28 dms, J M Rodgers, Hull

COALTAR CREOSOTE—57 dms, J M Rodgers, Hull

COALTAR DYES—38 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
24 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
2 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

COBALT POWDER—7 dms, C Hardy, Havre

COCONUT OIL—400 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
280 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
518 tons, Manila

COD OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
100 dms, Reilly Whiteman Walton Co. St Johns

CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes

COLOMBO ROOT—305 bgs, Lourenco Marques

COPAL GUM—225 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
168 bkts, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Macassar
68 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila

CORIANDER SEED—700 bgs, Port Lyuatey

CORN STARCH—110 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
448 bgs, Rotterdam

CRESYLIC ACID—5,084 gals, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
527 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
26 tons, H A Gogarty, London

CUBE ROOT—548 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos

CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Beirut
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Beirut
500 bgs, American Trust Co, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, W L Willner & Co, Khorramshahr
193 bgs, Murwal Inc, Khorramshahr
500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
77 bgs, Iran Trading Corp, Khorramshahr
1,500 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
705 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Khorramshahr
500 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
273 bgs, Louis Furth, Khorramshahr
538 bgs, P H Petry, Khorramshahr
364 bgs, M J Golombeck, Khorramshahr
547 bgs, Khorramshahr

CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
212 cs, Takoradi
150 cs, Marseille
75 cs, Bordeaux

DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore

DEXTRIN—150 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
1,300 bgs, Rotterdam

EARTH COLORS—1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam

ELDER FLOWERS—20 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka

ELEMI GUM—80 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Manila

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen

EUPHORBIA HERB—4 bls, Parke Davis & Co, Colombo

FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Rijeka
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rijeka

FENUGREEK SEED—421 bgs, Port Lyautey

FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
10 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
2 dms, Yokohama

FLUORSPAR—200 bgs, Main Metals Corp, Liverpool

FORMIC ACID—40 dms, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam

FUEL OIL—94,460 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
234,686 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
110,237 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
111,827 bbls, American Oil Co, Curacao
161,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
89,440 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
51,881 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
399,751 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
103,779 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Curacao
106,555 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
104,847 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon

FURFURAL—679 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana

GALLIC ACID—17 kgs, J E Bernard, Glasgow
6 dms, Glasgow

GAMMA ACID—22 dms, Berkshire Color Co, Genoa

GARLIC POWDER—79 cs, Malaga

GELATIN—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
10 dms, B Young & Co, London
200 bgs, B Young & Co, London
220 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Antwerp
20 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

GERANIUM OIL—9 dms, Djibouti

GINGER—512 bgs, C H Windschuegl Ltd, Freetown

GLUE—300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool

GLUE STOCK—782 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool

GLYCERINE—290 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Tandjong Priok
83 dms, R P Casado, Havana

GRAPHITE—794 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
100 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre

GUAIACOL GLYCERAL ETHER—1 dm, National City Bank, Hamburg

GUAR GUM—800 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
1,950 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
390 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
3,562 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Calcutta

GYPSUM—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Liverpool

GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,108 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows

HYDROFLUORIC ACID—66 dms, Liverpool

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—150 dms, Hamburg

IRON BLUE—75 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool

IRON OXIDE, RED—1,088 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga

IRON OXIDE, YELLOW—4 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg

JUNIPER BERRIES—105 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn

KELPMEAL—224 bgs, Hinton & Co, Dublin

KOLA NUTS—346 bgs, John Holt & Co, Accra

LABDANUM GUM—10 cks, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona

LACTALBUMIN—220 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
220 dms, Rotterdam

LACTIC ACID—25 dms, A Millner & Co, Liverpool

LACTOSE—455 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—48 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Lisbon
LAUREL WAX—110 bgs, Buenaventura
LAVENDER FLOWERS—50 bls, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL, SPIKE—6 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—2 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Vera Cruz
1 dm, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—26 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—87 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Beirut
LITHARGE—552 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHOPONE—200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
LIVER CONCENTRATE—2 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—35 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
20 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
546 bgs, Hanover Bank, Portimao
208 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
1,552 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—5 cks, American Dyewood Co, Liverpool
LYCOPODIUM—2 cs, Meer Corp, London
2 bgs, Calcutta
MACE—14 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
16 cs, Singapore
41 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
50 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,412 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Dar es Salaam
1,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MARJORAM LEAVES—40 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Marseille
MATTE TEA—44 cs, D Turet, Paranagua
MELAMINE RESIN—2 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
MENTHOL—130 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
25cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, National City Bank, Santos
50 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos

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•
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•
Diphenylacetic Acid
•
Glutamic Acid and HCl
•
Hydroxy Dimethyl Pyrimidine
•
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, U.S.P.
•
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•
Paba Potassium
•
Paba Sodium
•
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(Adipate, Citrate, Dihydrochloride, Phosphate and Tartrate)
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MENTHOL—72 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Marseille
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MOLASSES—4,971 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Vera Cruz
555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—130 bgs, M J Golombeck, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Assab
MYROBALANS—6,120 bgs, Hammand & Carpenter, Visakhapatnam
2,578 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Visakhapatnam
NAPHTHALENE—1,669 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
NAPTHENIC ACID—200 dms, Advance International, Barranquilla
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher Hamburg
NIGER SEED—100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Massawa
59 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Massawa
NUTMEG—140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Meer Corp, Massawa
67 bgs, Max Van Pels, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—102 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Malaga
104 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
25 dms, National City Bank, Seville
26 dms, Aroma Feed Corp, Piraeus
48 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Marseille
397 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
52 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
158 dms, J Ossola Co, Piraeus
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102 dms, J Ossola Co, Buenos Aires
101 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
49 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
446 dms, Manuafcturers Trust Co, Seville
52 dms, J H Schroder, Barcelona
179 bbls, Cadiz
52 dms, Barcelona
OX BILE EXTRACT—2 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton
PALM OIL—401 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
PAPAIN—17 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
20 cs, National City Bank, Dares Salaam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
410 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
35 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
200 bgs, Alicante
PAPRIKA OIL—11 dms, Kavier Novoa, Barcelona
PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PECTIN—55 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—752 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
1,600 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Tandjong Priok
420 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
290 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
127 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Djakarta
280 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Massawa
100 bgs, Brazilian & Columbian Coffee Co, Ceuta
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
24 bgs, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—2 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—102,066 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
309,633 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
108,031 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
108,340 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachquero
88,604 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
255,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
a-PICOLINE—60 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PINENEEDLE OIL—5 dms, Swiss Pine Co, Antwerp
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
5 dms, Hanover Bank, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—24 cs, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—600 bgs, Sumitomo Shoji N Y Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
354 bgs, Coastline Corp, Gdynia
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—110 dms, Transatlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
POTASSIUM NITRATE—200 bgs, Bremen
POTASSIUM SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—20 dms, Rotterdam
PYRIDINE—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,745 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
2,252 bgs International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,058 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
5,230 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
4,500 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, J E Bernard, Glasgow
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—100 bgs, Calcutta
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bgs, Lisbon
SAFFLOWER—107 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—400 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rijeka
100 bls, Trieste
SANDALWOOD—106 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
SANDALWOOD OIL—14 cs, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Calcutta
550 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, A Isaacs & Sons, Calcutta
200 bgs, J H Rhss, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
1,400 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—152 bls, Meer Corp, Colombo
SESAME SEED, HULLED—360 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
230 bgs, J B Downing, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Sokel & Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Bidile Purchasing Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
SHELLAC—27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bangkok
SOAPBARK—103 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ARSENATE—115 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
260 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—1,517 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
550 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
660 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—400 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
SODIUM PERBORATE—150 bgs, Hamburg

—Continued on page 66

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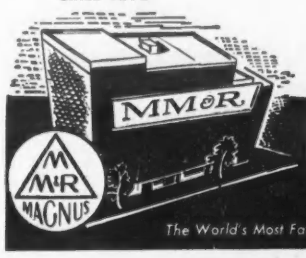

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Newcrop influences in this market have made for a number of easing items in the essential oils section of this market including ginger, lavender and geranium oils. Related aromatic chemicals have for the most part responded to the initial movements in the source oils markets. The anticipated holiday seasonal movement has, to a great degree, failed to come through and although the OPD annual index shows a higher position for this time of year than was indicated for last year at this time, the figures are relative and obviously a reflection of the inflated economy rather than of any particular code to market activity. In the seeds and spices market, as well as in the two others, movement appeared to lag without a great deal of interest being shown on the part of spot buyers. Vanilla beans, particularly bourbons, appeared to take a turn for the better on information that supply would be cut for a while, but otherwise there was no movement of great interest in this side of the market.

Geranium continued at previously set spot levels as a result of the newcrop influence on the bourbon oils. Shipping prices for new crop Algerian geranium oil was reported as about the same level as those quoted for the summer crop and spot prices were said to be steadily maintained. Spike lavender oil was a shade lower at $1.95 to $2 per pound. Ginger oil, with newcrop spice coming in January-February, showed a somewhat easier tone.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Basil, French, 5c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cardamoms, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 0000, 1c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Mace, East Indian, No. 2 whole, 5c. per lb.
No. 2 siftings, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
East Indian, whole, 5c. per lb.
Recond., 7c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Formosan, 2c. per lb.
Ginger oil, $1 per lb.
Lavender spike oil, 10c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 10c. per lb.
Ionones, Alpha, 60c. per lb.
Beta, 75c. per lb.
Methyl, 60c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex petitgrain, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
151.87	152.15	150.11	145.34

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—This material came down slightly further on spot last week dealers here reported, keeping the decline pattern steady, with a price shift a week for the past three weeks. The new spot quote for Java-type (Formosan) oils is 80c. per pound or 2c. per pound lighter than previous spot quotes. Citronella oil also was caught in the general movement of the market and softened somewhat in price a couple of weeks back. The movement is no stranger to the citronella oil market; much as the lemongrass oil market, it is considered somewhat of a prodigal in that its position seldom rights itself and a consistant oversupply from source holds the market in a position of unbalance. In the instance of citronella oil, of course, the culprit is Formosa. Little variation is expected in the attitude of that harassed and belabored island nation, though promises of control in the past have been made.

Clove Leaf—A spot dealer's recent relatively exhaustive report on the clove leaf oil industry in Madagascar noted that this material is produced exclusively on the east coast of that country. Total product, the report said, averages 700-800 metric tons annually. There are approximately 700 stills, about 500 in the area of Fenerive and some 200 in Manara and on the island of Sainte Marie.

Some distillation of leaves, the report said, go on throughout the year; however, production is heaviest from January to July, since the natives are not then busy with coffee and clove harvests. Distillation material consists of terminal branches with adhering levels. When properly exploited one tree yields about 120 kg. of leaves per year, from which about 2 kg. of oil may be distilled. Depending upon the size of the still distillation of one charge requires from 15 to 24 hours. Yield of oil averages 1.5 percent; 400 kg. of leaves, on 15 hours of distillation, yield about 6.25 kg. of oil.

Geranium—Newcrop influences on both Bourbon and Algerian geranium oil have softened the position of these oils somewhat on spot. Though the Bourbon material spot price has softened recently, however, it was noted that shipping prices for newcrop Algerian material are reported at about the same level as those quoted for the summer crop, and spot prices are steadily maintained at $15.25 to $16 per pound.

Ginger—A somewhat easier tone was reported in this oils market last week dealers here on spot have reported. The movement is resultant, it was said, of newcrop spice anticipated in January-February. The new spot quote is $15.50 per pound or $1 less than had been previously quoted. Until the new material arrives upon spot and its quantity is defined, the market may continue in a some unstable condition.

Patchouli—This material continued soft on spot last week as prices decline for the second consecutive week. Two weeks ago dealers here reported a 15c. per pound price decline resultant of lack of interest on the part of spot buyers. Last week the price slipped another 10c. per pound to its present $5 to $5.15 per pound spot range.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ionones—All three of these materials, alpha, beta and methyl ionones, have been softened in spot quotations by a major manufacturer. The new listing for all three items is $4.05 per pound. This decline is 60c. per pound less than the previous alpha price; 75c. per pound less than the previous beta ionone spot quote and 60c. per pound less than the previous methyl ionone quote.

Linalyl Acetate—Ex-petitgrain quality linalyl acetate followed on the heels of ex bois du rose linalyl acetate in flattening out its spot price quotation. The new listing, a range of $5 to $5.25 per pound, is 25c. per pound less than had been previously quoted on spot.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—Demand is broadening, one source said, as the scarcity of spot holdings indicates the necessity of contracting for deliveries into next year. Origin markets, it was noted, continued firm. Reports indicated that China grades were scarce and therefore, the world was drawing on Batavia and Korintje qualities. Saigons remained steady with spot supplies available.

Clove—A major producer's recent report on Madagascar cloves noted that production totals vary from year to year, going through a three year cycle, there usually being a very good year with approximately 8,000 tons, then a medium year with about 4,000 tons, and finally a poor year with about 1,000 tons. Average production amounts to roughly 4,000 tons annually; in three years some 13,000 metric tons are produced. There is only one harvest per year.

Clove trees are planted and maintained —usually in small patches as a typical family and cottage industry. The days of large plantations, owned and managed by European settlers, have passed. As a matter of fact, the report said, because of low price and oversupply on the world market, even the natives no longer plant new trees, and they give only a minimum of care to the existing trees—which are now more than 25 years old. As a result of excessive cutting of branches for distillation of the leaves, many of the trees appear almost destroyed. About 10 percent of the trees have been affected by storm damage. Nevertheless, there are still plenty of clove trees in full productivity. A healthy tree produces about 6.6 pounds of dried clove buds annually. On drying the spice so that it meets official standards, a weight loss of up to 10 percent may be suffered.

Gingers—The strength of newcrop cochin prices, according to one trade source, focused attention on spot holdings. All grades were said to be firmly held with tendencies to advance on the appearance of any sizable demand.

Paprika—Prices of new crop for shipment from Spain are unchanged, but fully

Essential Oils

steady. Arrivals are moving freely into consumption. The remains of old crop stocks of Spanish, Yugoslav, and Chilean have been finding a good demand at discount levels.

Pepper—Little by little, the market edged higher this week. Steady consuming buying is absorbing the arrivals as they are released However, the market lacks the stimulation that speculative interest would create. Normal consuming requirements do not seem to be enough to stage any marked advance as yet. Nonetheless, arrivals are tapering off. Shipments from India during October and so far through November were very, very small. There are only odds and ends of Sarawak and Brazilian due to arrive in the next 30 days. The bulk of the Pepper afloat is Lampong. The total quantity of this grade en route is by no means heavy compared to normal consumption requirements. It is very likely Pepper imports for 1957 will run from 15 percent to 20 percent less than a year ago. It is very clear that our spot reserves have been allowed to decline substantially. The market is, therefore, vulnerable to any changes in the availability at origins.

White pepper prices marked time, but stocks are distributed regularly as they become available. Import levels held their own despite limited future business.

The colder weather has broadened demand for crushing and grinding grades of red pepper. Spot holdings of good quality Hontakas and Santakas are limited. New crop prices from Japan are very firm. The availability of hot grades such as Mombassas, Nigerians and Gondars is none too good for this time of the year.

Vanilla Beans—Spot supply of bourbon vanilla bean, one local dealer claimed last week, has dwindled to a low level and it will be another month before newcrop beans will start moving out of Madagascar. Spot prices are said to be largely nominal ranging from $8 to $8.75 per pound. Some importations of beans have been noted from Madagascar over the past week but these goods are moving out directly into consumer channels.

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Columbia Pulverizing Has Staten Island Facilities

Columbia Pulverizing Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has set up a custom pulverizing and blending operation inside Foreign Trade Zone No. 1, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

The facility is geared to handle ores, food products, chemicals, drugs and plastics. Decontamination and cleaning services are also available.

Gibson-Homans Realigns

Norman Cornell, president of Gibson-Homans Company, Cleveland, O., has resigned. Harry Hutson, president of the Congers, Georgia division of the company succeeds Mr. Cornell as Gibson-Homans president. Wilbur Schmidt has been elected vice-president of the firm, and Harold Allison continues as chairman of the board.

Trade Policy Group

—Continued from page 5

to seek protectionist amendments to the law.

Secretary Weeks described the major objective of the new cabinet committee to be the strengthening of the American economy through the sound and vigorous development of world trade.

"International trade is not something apart from American industry or a substitute for it," he said. "Rather, it is a projection and an aid to American industry and commerce. Hence its healthy development both safeguards the nation's economy from weakening influences and provides increasing opportunities for expanded business and employment.

"Instead of creating hazards to domestic business, its proper development strengthens the economy and thereby helps all business and those employed by business.

"Among the new steps to promote the reciprocal trade program are the following:

"1. A policy-recommending unit at cabinet level reflecting widespread responsibilities in foreign economic policy and domestic affairs.

2. Since 1934 an interagency committee known as the trade agreements committee has made recommendations to the President on the administration of the trade agreements act. Such recommendations will now be reviewed by the cabinet committee before going to the President.

"3. An extremely important new function assigned to the cabinet committee is to advise the President on action to be taken by him on recommendations by the Tariff Commission in escape clause cases. The President thus will receive council reflecting a wide scope of experience and responsibility.

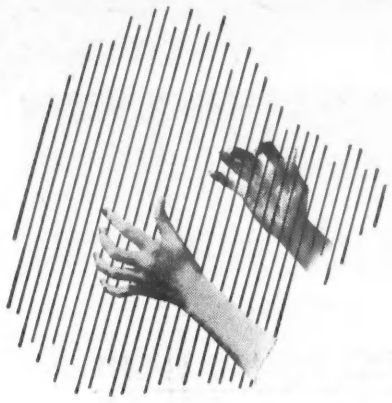
CSMA to Hear Talks

—Continued from page 7

ager of the Florida Agricultural Research Institute.

Also slated for the opening session are election of officers and three members of the association's board of governors, and presentation of awards in the sixth annual aerosol packaging contest sponsored by the trade group.

Division meetings, at which both technical papers, scientific committee reports, and marketing discussions will be featured, are scheduled for December 10 and 11 with a final general session of the association on December 12.



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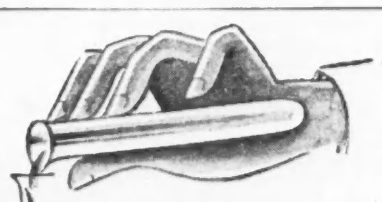

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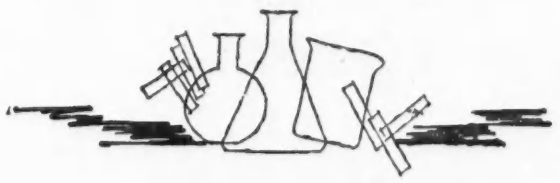

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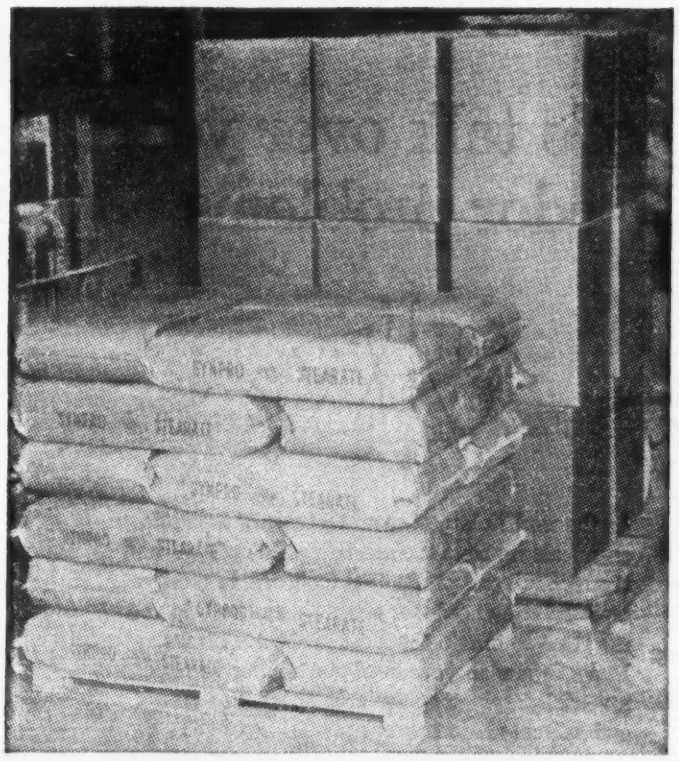

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Coatings Materials

Contract shipments of coatings materials were moving in moderate volume last week. Because of the thanksgiving holiday, spot market business was below normal. The market for red lead continued to jog along at the listless tempo that has characterized the fourth-quarter season, while sales of white lead held at anticipated levels. Price stability in zinc pigments was unruffled despite reported offers of foreign material at shaded quotations. The automobile industry—a major consumer of coatings—was feeling its way cautiously, in the absence of any major clue as to the public's buying sentiments.

Except for minor fluctuations, the price front for pigments has not experienced a break in either direction since the decline in white lead that took place over a month ago. It will be recalled that this reduction amounted to 1½ cents per pound in basic carbonate and 1 cent in silicate. Carbonate was cut to 17½ cents in carlots and 18½ cents in smaller shipments, while silicate became 16 cents in carlots and 17 cents in smaller shipments.

Copper metal and its derivatives have been steady long enough to raise the question as to whether this is just a respite in the downward trend or stabilization at a workable bottom. The latter answer would seem more probable in view of the fact that heavy supply—the major ailment of the market—has been substantially reduced by deep cutbacks in production. At last reports, quotations of oxide were steady and unchanged at 43 cents per pound for black in lots of 100 to 1,999 pounds, 41 cents, same basis, for US Navy Type II and 43 cents for Type I.

Late last week a major manufacturer of dry colors issued its first-quarter 1958 price list. Of chief interest was the announcement that chrome colors and iron blues—all big volume materials—would be unchanged in price. Until now, the price outlook in these items had been a matter of speculation. During the two previous years they had edged upwards in the inflationary spiral.

Materials scheduled for advances include several para toners, up 6c. per pound to $1.21 and alkali blue toners, up 8c. per pound. Alkali blue powder is to be increased 16c. per pound to $2.41.

A number of naval stores and related materials were recently increased in price to offset higher costs of production and distribution. Pine oil was advanced 2¾ cents per pound to a drums carlot price of 15 cents at the works and 17 cents, ex-warehouse. Pinetar oil was increased 20 cents per pound to $1.25, works, less than carlots. The price of dipentene was moved up to 59 cents from a previous level of 47 cents, drums, carlots. Increases in pinewood charcoal ranged $5 to $10 per ton, depending upon quantity and shipping point. Quotations at the works are now $69 per pound for granular and $66 for lump.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
101.30	101.30	100.31	100.30

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Dry Colors—A major manufacturer has announced that chrome colors and iron blues will be unchanged in price with the start of the first quarter. However, the following materials are scheduled for advances, as indicated:— Barium and calcium lithol toners, up 5c. per pound; red lake C, up 5c.; chlorinated para toner, up 6c.; eosin toner, up 5c.; benzedine yellow, AAA, up 10c.; AAOT, up 10c.; lightfast, up 15c.; dinitroaniline orange toner, up 6c.; peacock blue lake, up 10c.; alkali blue toners, up 8c.; and alkali blue powder, up 16c. per pound.

Lead Pigments—Output of dry white lead declined in September to 1,322 short tons from 1,679 tons the month before, according to a report of the Lead Industries Association. Shipments were also lower at 1,399 tons, as compared with 1,516 tons in August and 1,608 in September a year ago. At 1,839 tons, stocks on October 1 advanced a smidgeon over the 1,836 reported for September 1.

September production of white lead in oil was reported at 561 tons, as against 545 in August and 404 in September of the previous year. Shipments declined to 423 tons from totals of 459 in August and 499 in September a year ago. As a result, stocks rose on October 1 to 1,004 tons from 853 tons a month earlier. White lead in process on October 1 amounted to 2,318 tons, as compared with 2,245 tons on the corresponding date of last year.

Last week's market for red lead jogged along at the listless pace that has been characteristic of the season as a whole. Price listings continued to reflect the steady position of lead metal.

Zinc Pigments—Quotations held unchanged last week at levels that have been in effect for nearly two years. Although small quantities of French-process material from foreign and marginal domestic sources are reportedly being offered at lower quotations, the net effect on the market has been negligible.

The levelling off and slight downturn in economic activity heralded a while back by the Reserve Board's tight money policies has been evident through the current season. Now that the Board has reversed the direction of its policies, fair and warmer weather is said to lie on the economic horizon.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for September and list August's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production	
	August†	September†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	9,400,503	9,391,811
Adhesive resins	4,637,261	4,752,208
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,256,621	2,652,294
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,639,136	2,920,621
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,566,463	6,661,105
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	72,262,990	72,237,994
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	20,539,671	20,837,801
modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	6,083,572	6,559,807
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	316,404	285,902
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	802,649	826,311
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,126,541	907,152
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,003,526	1,105,688
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,699,460	1,860,492
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,230,466	2,850,276
All other modifications	3,968,314	3,718,794
Coumarone — indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,513,186	21,680,147
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins including epichlorohydrin acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	1,212,670	1,096,193

† Partly estimated.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Phthalate—As reported by the Tariff Commission, output of dioctyl phthalate declined in September to 7,108,425 pounds from an August total of 8,936,457 pounds.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Output of this material moved upwards in September to 2,784,308 pounds after reaching only 1,731,350 pounds the month before.

About a year ago the price of TCP was lowered by 2c. per pound in order to make it competitive with the higher grade phthalates. With consumers able to switch

Coatings Materials

from one plasticizer to another, production of TCP has since tended to fluctuate from month to month with changes in buying interest. During the previous year the production trend had been steadily downward.

Natural Resins

Gum—Trading continued limited to spot requirements. Congo copals were in moderate demand for prompt shipment at 25c. to 26c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 15¾c. to 17c. for No. 3. Singapore grades were selling at 41c. to 45c. for No. 1 and 31¾c. to 35c. for No. 2.

Shellac—Firming and soft tendencies at the source were reported last week to have evened out to a steady trend. Business volume here remained spotty and confined to prompt requirements. Quotations are unchanged at long standing levels of 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. for No. 2, 34c. to 35c. for superfine, 58c. for bleached in bags and 48c. for bonedry.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Nov. 22	Mon. Nov. 25	Tues. Nov. 26	Wed. Nov. 27	Thurs. Nov. 28
Drums—					
I	...	...	$7.57	...	...
K	...	...	7.57	...	...
M	...	...	7.57	...	...
N	...	...	7.62	...	...
WG	$7.85		7.72	...	...
WW	8.00	$8.00	...	...	...
Bags—					

Tankcars (for week ended November 22)—M or better, $7.00

Sales, USDA

419* 570* 160* 320*[1] ...[2]

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.535	...	...	...	...
Sales	24.000¶	...	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price. [1] Export only. [2] Market closed for holiday.

Flax, Sunflower Crops Seen Lower in Canada

Estimates of Canada's 1957 flaxseed and sunflower seed crops have been revised downward, according to the November report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Rapeseed and soybean estimates are up.

Flaxseed production is estimated at 19,979,000 bushels down 42 percent from 1956; soybeans, 6,524,000 bushels, up 23 percent; rapeseed, 454,688,000 pounds, up 51 percent; sunflower seed, 19,250,000 pounds, up 17 percent.

On the basis of the revised estimates, the flaxseed crop is still the second largest in the last forty-five years, although down over 40 percent from last year's record crop. Rapeseed is now Canada's second most important oilseed crop.

Ferro Position Filled

Jack H. Dollinger, sales manager for Ferro Chemical Corporation, Bedford, Ohio a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has been advanced to the position of general manager.

Propylene Oxide

—Continued from page 5

process requiring the highest purity of propylene oxide commercially available.

Other major uses of propylene oxide include propylene and polypropylene glycols and other derivatives as well as oil emulsifying and demulsifying agents.

Plant capacity has been planned to permit Wyandotte to enter into the commercial propylene oxide market as well as to handle its captive uses. The material will be available for purchase in tank car quantities.

Bauxite Up-Graded

—Continued from page 4

duced the iron-oxide content to less than 2 percent, according to the report.

Although only the Quapaw ore was used in the tests, the bureau says its studies indicate the procedure can be applied with equal success to similar off-grade ore elsewhere in Arkansas.

A commercial alum plant using the bureau-developed process is under construction in Arkansas and is expected to go into production next March.

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GREENVILLE, S.C.—Southern States Chemical Co., 25 Peden St.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., P. O. Box 4557
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meyer Materials, Inc., 5505 No. Keystone
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MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 493 N. Front St.
PHILADELPHIA AREA—Van Horn, Metz & Co., Inc., 241 E. Elm St. Conshohocken, Pa.
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Thompson Hayward Chemical Co., 828 W. Second St.
OMAHA, NEB. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 1110 S. Fourth St.
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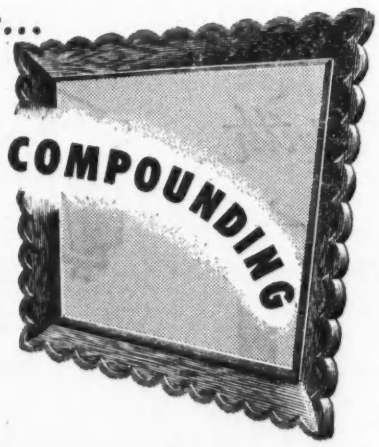

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Jobs & People

Archer - Daniels - Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.—**Charles A. Aldag**, formerly technical sales representative for ADM at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been placed in charge of the firm's new branch sales office in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Borden Company, New York—**Maurice S. Letourneau** has been transferred by the Polyco-Monomer department of Borden's chemical division from the New England area to Greenville, S. C.

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York—**Harold A. Koechling**, a member of Esso's board since 1944, has retired.

National Lead Company, New York—**Henry J. Whitson**, assistant to the sales manager of paint, oil and pigments, has been awarded a gold watch in recognition of twenty-five years of service with National Lead.

Roche Laboratories, division of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Clifford W. Betzer** has been appointed administrative assistant to the general sales manager of Roche Laboratories.

TRADE SALES MANAGER: J. Mason Meyer, made manager of paint trade sales by American-Marietta Company, Chicago.

Drug Trade Hits

—*Continued from page 4*

the new drug, and such disclosure prior to the application's being made effective might well create a significant competitive disadvantage for the applicant.

"At the present time, the applicant can release the Food and Drug Administration from the confidentiality of information contained in a new drug application if he has no reason to keep the information secret. It is recognized that in some cases it would be to the advantage of the applicant to have state feed control officials have the information during the time that the new drug application is being considered. In such cases the applicant can voluntarily release the Food and Drug Administration from the confidentiality and or could work directly with the state feed control officials.

More Protection Would Be Offered

"Such a procedure of voluntary releases would offer more protection for the confidentiality of certain information in new drug applications to which the applicants are by law entitled. The rule itself and considerations therefore contemplates a widespread dissemination of information contained in new drug applications. Furthermore, it is a known fact that state feed control officials often depend on other persons than members of their staffs to assess the suitability of control methods, etc. Thus the danger of the breach in confidentiality becoming wider is quite obvious.

"(2) The processing of applications for new drugs for use in medicated feeds would in all probability be substantially delayed. Further complications and delay may result from the fact that the point of view expressed by the various states is not uniform. There are as many different feelings on the amount and kind of control necessary in animal feeds as there are states—ranging from the complete indifference in one state, which does not even have a feed control law, to the very strict interpretation used in middle-western states.

Holdup Foreseen

"It is easy to foresee that under certain conditions a holdup by a state which is not particularly interested in the product could prevent the material from being used in the other forty-seven states. Collaborative studies of analytical control methods will involve not only FDA officials but state feed control officials located at widely distant points, with attendant difficulties in communication and divergent opinions. We do not believe that the stimulus now felt by the FDA employees and officials for meeting the time requirement set out in the new drug regulations would be fully shared by the state feed control officials.

"In the past, without breaking confidentiality in a new drug application, it has been our experience that industry, state feed control officials, and FDA have worked towards a satisfactory solution on a voluntary basis. Manufacturers have not been able to get their products registered in all states at the same time, but at least they have not been held up in some states while other states are arguing about procedures.

"(3) If the FDA feels that it does not have facilities and personnel sufficient to handle whatever problems may exist in determining the effectiveness of assay methods and in communicating that determination to appropriate state officials, then we believe such facilities and personnel should be procured in order to carry out the function delegated to it by congress.

"Our association would be pleased to assist in obtaining appropriations from congress for this purpose. Otherwise, it appears to us that this proposed rule will result in a shifting of responsibilty imposed by the statute on the FDA to state feed control officials."

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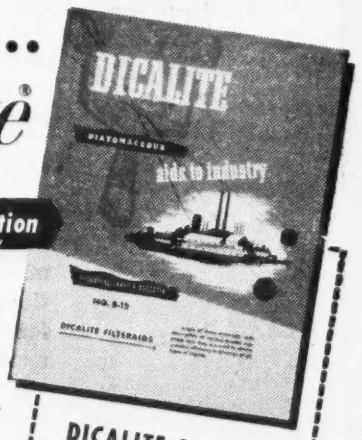

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Obituaries

C. Park Hanneman

C. Park Hanneman, a vice-president and director of Penola Oil Company, New York, died November 22 in Norwalk, Conn. He was fifty-one years old.

Mr. Hanneman joined Penola, a marketing affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), in 1939, and had been a vice-president and director since 1953.

Francis Burton Harrison

Francis Burton Harrison, sponsor of the Harrison act in congress in 1913 which later served as the pure food and drug act, died November 21 in Califon, N.J. He was eighty-three years old.

Mr. Harrison served as governor-general of the Philippine Islands from 1913 until 1921, and was generally regarded as the father of Philippine independence.

George Simon

George Simon, who retired in 1950 as chairman of Callan, Simon & Norton, Inc., New York, died November 23 in Bernardsville, N. J. He was eighty-six years old.

Mr. Simon helped to found Heyden Chemical Corporation in 1900. He supervised construction of the company's first plant at Garfield, N. J., which began production of saccharin, salicylic acid, and salicylates about a year later.

Mr. Simon was also one of the incorporators of Norvell Chemical Company, with a plant at Perth Amboy, N. J. That concern was merged into Hayden in 1926. He was general manager of Norvell.

At the time of the merger, Mr. Simon became a director, treasurer and vice-president of Heyden, a position he held until his retirement in 1944.

In 1945, together with William Callan, retired vice-president of Borden Company and president of Casein Company of America, and Frank E. Crawford, of Crawford, Keen & Cia, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Mr. Simon set up Crawford, Callan & Co., to act as export and import commission merchants and representatives of foreign and domestic shippers. The firm later was to become Callan, Simon & Norton.

Julius E. Underwood, Sr.

Julius E. Underwood, sr., retired government and industrial chemist and an expert on radium, died November 25 in Princeton, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old.

Mr. Underwood was in the radium field from 1916 until 1923, at which time he became research director of the National Lime Association.

From 1928 to 1942, he was manager of research and development for Pennsalt Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia. He was chief chemist of the office of production research and development for the War Production Board from 1942 to 1944.

For the next eight years he was research director for Diamond Alkali Company at Painesville, Ohio, working on magnesium metal operations during the Korean War. He retired in 1952.

Howard F. Flahive, sales representative of the pigment color division of Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., died November 19 of a heart attack. Mr. Flahive operated out of Imperial Paper & Color's New York office and covered a territory including parts of the New York metropolitan area, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Commerce, Industry Group Supports Committee Rulings

Full support of legislative proposals supplementing the report of the joint legislative committee on imitation food products and problems that would end discriminatory restrictions on sales of proprietary medicines in non-drug outlets in New York State's urban communities has been pledged by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

Congratulating the committee for its report, Thomas Jefferson Miley, executive vice-president of the association, declared that it "cuts through the smoke screen with which certain persons have attempted to surround this problem and tags it for what it is—a question of pure economics and the desire of one group to further and continue an artificial monopoly created by administrative flat."

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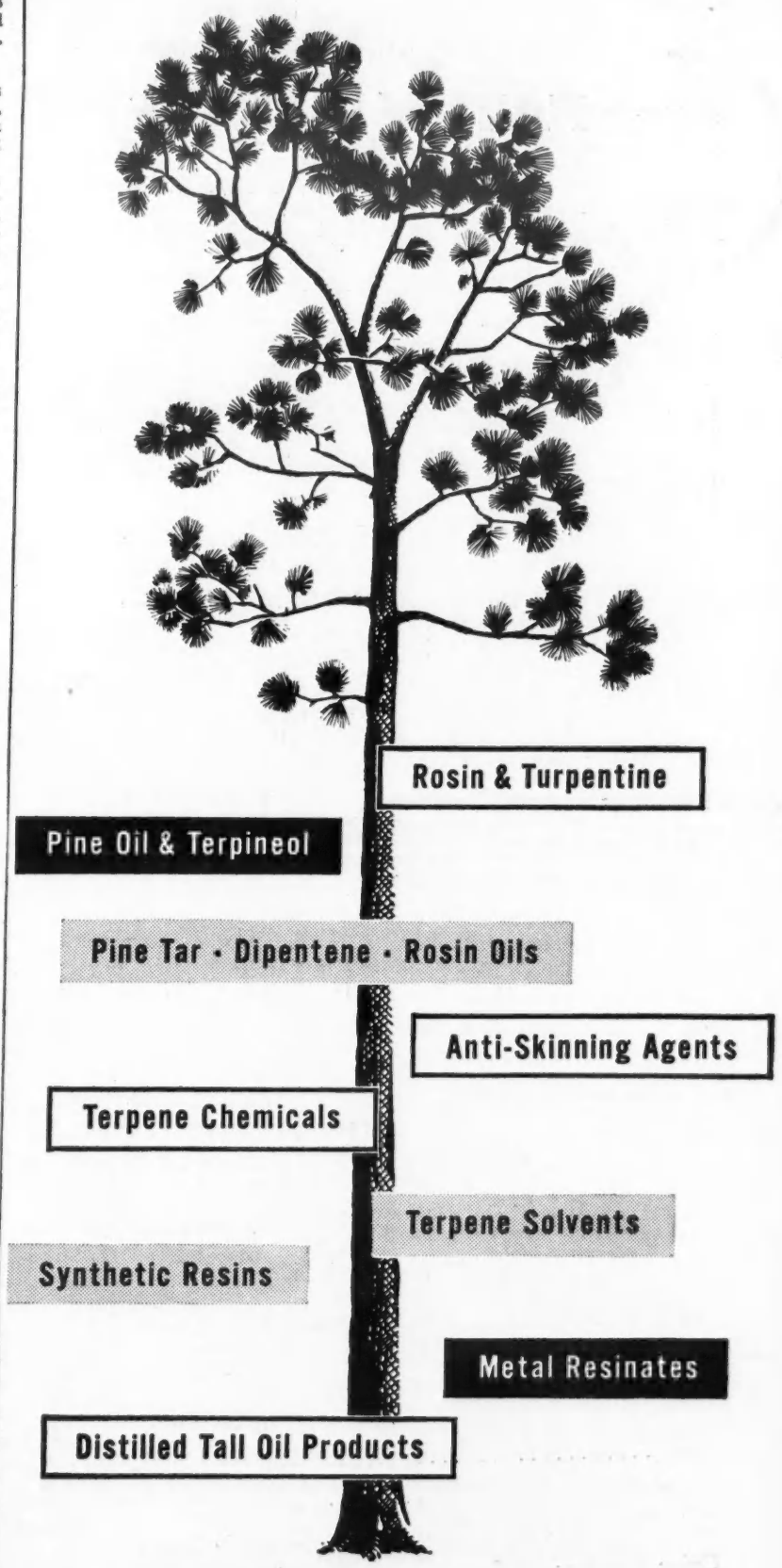

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Inclement weather in the cotton belt restricted offers of crude cottonseed oil and served to stiffen both crude and refined grades causing the market to advance slightly. This was reflected in corn oil which also scored fractional gains. Soybean oil closed unsettled and light sales took place at slightly lower levels. Trading, however, in edible grades was limited and confined to nearby needs. Crude coconut oil remained firm and nearby delivery was raised slightly. Copra was firmer and shipments were raised $5 per ton. Olive oil on spot was in limited supply and closely held. Offers for shipment were restricted to Greek and Tunisian oils, while shipments from Spain were temporarily withdrawn.

Tallow and greases continued unsettled and increased offers caused market to decline fractionally. Domestic business was chiefly for soapers account at the decline, while interest from specialty buyers was reported inactive. Lard market was quiet and nominal.

Consuming interest in industrial oils continued slow. Linseed oil was inactive, but prices were maintained at former levels. Fair volume of business was reported in Brazilian castor oil. Prices were unchanged, but shadable on firm bids. Tung oil was quiet, but steady for nearby, while later deliveries were available at lower levels. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and nominal. Limited stocks were maintained at former levels. Domestic and export interest continued slow.

Spotty demand continued for vegetable waxes. Carnauba grades were well held, except yellow, which were unsteady and off 1 cent per pound. Crude candelilla was easier and declined 1 cent per pound. Refined ouricury also dropped 1 cent.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Candelilla wax, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, pure, refd., 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 30, 1956
105.58	105.60	106.16	120.78

For Current Prices see page **9**

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades were quiet and quotably unchanged. Trading in No. 1, Brazilian oil was moderate and ranged from 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon seller.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
	Pounds	
Last week	1,889,400	1,868,000
Previous week	2,119,200	2,248,000
Corresponding week, 1956		2,712,000
Total this year	25,333,200	98,520,000
Corresponding period, 1956	40,549,650	72,323,000

Coconut—This market remained steady. Crude was higher at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, nearby. Tankcars at New York were held at 14¼c., spot.

Corn—Crude was firmer and sold at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lifted to 18.98c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was active and mixed on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Price fluctuations were drastic, reaching new season highs early on reports of inclement weather in the cotton belt, which were not sustained, and the market declined sharply due to improved weather conditions. Prices were fractionally lower for the period. December tenders circulated freely and resulted in liberal liquidation which helped to reduce early gains. Lack of new export news also was a contributing factor. Consuming demand was reported limited to actual needs. Refined salad was offered at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil was irregular, prices advanced sharply early, but gains were reduced to ⅛c. per pound. In the Valley tankcars closed at 14⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. mills; 14½c. to 14¾c., southeast as to location; 14⅜c., Waco and 14¼c., Lubbock.

Export declarations for cottonseed oil during the week ended November 22 follow: Refined, 218,400 pounds; further processed, 388,460 pounds and crude, none.

Cottonseed Crush: October

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during October and September, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Oct.	Sept.
	Tons	
Receipts	1,139,754	504,250
Crushed	645,936	346,062
Stocks at mills	912,009	418,191

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	223,092,000	114,715,000
Stocks at mills	54,441,000	28,350,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	299,826	166,582
Stocks at mills	249,383	*209,213

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	136,097	76,115
Stocks at mills	77,319	50,085

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 29, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Dec.	224	17.08	16.68	16.72@16.73
Mar.	473	16.89	16.32	16.40S
May	253	16.68	16.12	16.22S
July	123	16.45	15.96	16.06S
Sept.	39	15.65	15.30	15.30@15.37

Total sales and switches, 1,113 contracts.

Linseed—Demand continued restricted to fill-in needs. Deliveries of oil against contracts also slackened. Raw oil was unchanged at 14.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December-February; 15c., March-May and 15.2c., June-August.

Flaxseed—Trading was reported slow. Prices were fairly steady.

Minneapolis.—Trading in cash flaxseed was very dull. Crushers considered current levels attractive but were hampered in operations by lack of offerings as well as scarcity of storage space. Several plants were shut down for varying periods on flaxseed operations. Seed closed at $3.34 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, Minneapolis. Trades in Minneapolis spot market totaled only 13 cars, while to-arrive bookings consisted of 1 car and 5,000 bushels.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	Receipts 1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	378,000	297,000	64,750
Since Sept. 1	9,083,250	11,068,800	750,000

Olive—Firm tone prevailed on spot and for shipment as a result of the withdrawal of shipments of oil in drums from Spain. Greek oil was firmer and held at $64 to $65 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York for December shipment. Tunisian oil was offered at $67 per 100 kilos, same basis. On spot limited quantities were closely held from $2.75 to $3 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality and seller.

Palm—This market was steady at the recent fractional advance. Drums were maintained from 15.2c. to 16.2c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were held at 12.6c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude offers were limited and held at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined remained steady at 20c., tankcars, New York, nearby delivery.

Rapeseed—Business was quiet, but tankcars were held at 16c. per pound, New York for prompt delivery.

Soybean—This market was irregular and closed slightly lower. Crude was sold at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, December, with 11½c. bid for December-January. Refined salad was quoted at

Oils, Fats and Waxes

14⅞c., tankcars, New York, prompt.

Export declarations for the week of November 22 follow: Crude, none; refined, 128,370 pounds and further processed, 85,650 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 29, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Dec.	1	11.77	11.77	11.47@11.57
May	13	11.89	11.60	11.58@11.63
Sept.	2	11.50	11.36	11.27@11.40

Total sales, 5 contracts.

Tung—While trading was quiet, market remained steady and unchanged. Nearby delivery was held at 23¾c. per pound, New York basis. Oil for December delivery was quoted at 23½c. and January, 23¼c., same basis. Domestic oil remained nominal at 22c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was unsettled and lower. Stocks on spot ranged from 94c. to 99c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Shipments remained strong and advanced to $170 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt. Offerings were limited.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Slow demand brought increased offerings and trading took place at ¼c. lower. Choice white all hog was quoted at 8⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow was sold at 8c. same basis, for soapers account with sellers asking ⅛c. more.

Lard—This market was quiet. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 10.85c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was unsettled and trading was noted at lower prices. Bleachable fancy declined to 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Other grades also were lower. Prime was quoted at 8¼c.; special, 8⅛c. and No. 1, 8c., same basis. Edible tallow was available at 11½c. to 11¾c., tankcars. Export business continued slow. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9⅞c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Demand light, chiefly for prompt needs.

Minneapolis.—Slight, pickup occurred in demand for linseed meal. Prices were unchanged, although there were offerings at 50c. under the quoted level. Withdrawals against existing contracts quickened as winter weather prevailed in northern sections. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $43.50 to $44 a ton for first week in December; $45 for balance of the month and expeller meal at $50.50 for prompt and $52.50 balance of December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	15,300,000	14,460,000
Since Sept. 1	171,660,000	192,360,000

Soybean Meal—Prices declined 50c. to $1 a ton in continuation of dull trading. Buyers, for the most part, confined purchases to nearby requirements when inventories needed replenishment. Moderate quantities were sold by re-sellers at 50c. under crusher quotes. Colder weather had a quickening effect on withdrawals. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was at $44.50 to $45 per ton unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Soybean Crush: October

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during October and September, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Oct.	Sept.
	Tons	
Receipts	2,653,638	475,122
Crushed	842,509	667,362
Stocks at mills	2,002,236	191,907

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	306,745,000	244,415,000
Stocks at mills	103,306,000	106,577,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	652,251	517,491
Stocks at mills	58,636	94,729

* Revised.

Non-Narcotic Agent Is Developed by Wyeth

An advance in medicine has been reported by Wyeth Laboratories, with the development of a new non-narcotic agent which has proved to be as effective as codeine for relief of moderately severe pain.

The new preparation is "Zactirin," a product developed trough the research program of the Philadelphia firm. It is indicated for pain too severe to be effectively relieved by aspirin or APC compounds but not severe enough to warrant a morphine-like drug.

Zactirin contains ethoheptazine, a newly-discovered chemical compound, and acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin).

ADMA Fellow Chosen

The medical section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association has established a fellowship for training in clinical investigation under the direction of Dr. Louis C. Lasagna, associate professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University. The physician selected by Dr. Lasagna for the first fellowship is Dr. William P. McCann, a graduate of Princeton, who obtained his medical degree at Cornell.

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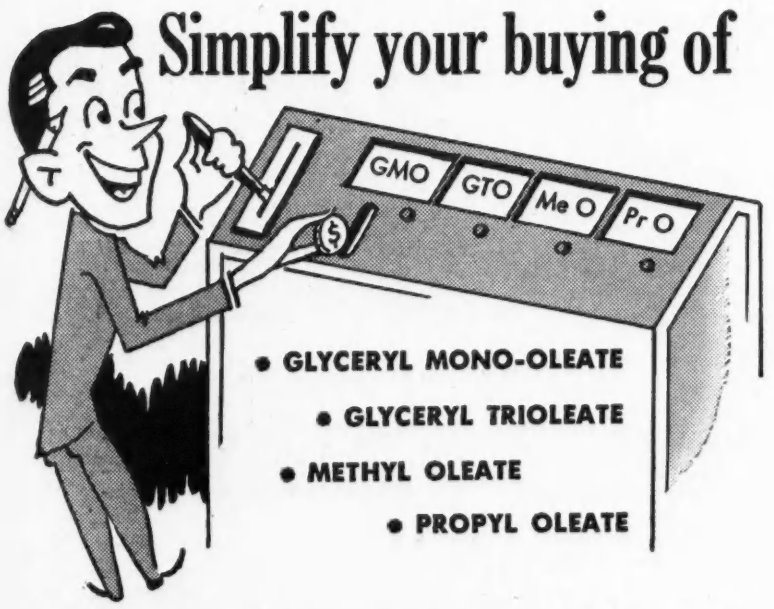

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KOH Men to Tie Their Hopes for Future

—Continued from page 3

potash producers are unhappy with the current state of the industry.

There is disappointment over the unexpectedly slow growth of the higher potassium phosphate detergents, and sources in the industry are wondering what to do with their current capacities.

Requirements for caustic potash, if all the major soapers should jump into the market at once, have been reckoned by researchers at about half of total KOH sales.

A Small Dent in the Market

But Lever, optimistic as it is about "Wisk," readily concedes that raw material requirements for its detergent are only a small dent in total KOH output.

Not only that, but production of liquid caustic potash during the first eight months of 1957, compared with 1956, bodes little good in the near future for the expanded industry.

Bureau of Census figures show a January-August total of only 53,147 tons produced. During the same period in 1956, some 65,171 tons were put out.

From the turn of the century up until about three years ago, four producers held sway over the KOH market. They were: Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Niagara Alkali Division of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, and International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

In addition to those companies, today there are: Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia; Antara Chemicals, a division of General Aniline & Film Corpora ion, New York, and Monsanto Chemical Company, at Anniston, Ala.

Olin Selling Caustic Potash

There have been reports that Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation would get into production as well. It is currently selling KOH.

Industry sources note that while a lot of new producers have come in during the past few years, the older ones have not deemed it necessary to do much, if any, expanding of their own plants.

At the height of the period when new producers were opening facilities, the unanimous reaction of the rest of the trade was, "Where are they going to sell it?" That, to a large extent, is still the sentiment today among the older hands in the business.

There is also a strong feeling that too much emphasis was placed on the potential of the heavy-duty liquid detergent market when the newer producers came on stream, and, in fact, rosy predictions by market research men led them astray.

Another disturbing element in the KOH market at present is the fact that potassium carbonate sales have gone limp, owing to sharp reduction in television tube manufacture. This has not helped to mellow dispositions, either.

Was it "Wisk" that prompted the newer producers to come into a market which already seemed to be saturated, with an industry that even now is more than capable of filling everybody's needs?

What Prompted the Big Rush?

Most sources in the industry agree that the potassium phosphate market was too good a thing to pass up, and as such, was probably chiefly responsible for the sudden expansion.

There are other things too. Hugh C. Land, general manager of the industrial division of Pennsalt, has this to say about his company's decision to put out caustic potash:

"Pennsalt has been producing caustic potash since 1955, when it converted some of the mercury cells at its Calvert City, Ky., chlor-caustic plant," he says.

"We went into caustic potash production," Mr. Land states, "essentially to round out our long-established position in the chlor-alkali business, and chose to do so at the Calvert City plant because high purity caustic potash is most readily available from the mercury cell process.

"In addition," he concludes, "this conversion has enabled us to expand our chlorine production at that location with caustic potash as the co-product along with caustic soda, thereby giving us greater flexibility in marketing the products of the chlor-alkali plant."

Most observers feel that the mercury cell is the ace in the hole for the new companies who have come into production. All of the newer producers, so far as is known, are making use of mercury cells to manufacture their liquid KOH. These cells, with little trouble, can put out low-chloride grades used in detergent phosphates.

They also can be converted to make either caustic potash or caustic soda. The expense involved in putting in KOH has to do with brine handling equipment.

Monsanto, at Anniston, Ala., has a further hedge against the uncertainties of the future: it makes its own potassium phosphates, and can turn the bulk of its KOH production in that direction.

Olin Mathieson has a similar set-up, with Blockson Chemical Company, one of its divisions, making some potassium phosphates. This applies as well to the long-established Westvaco operation.

Aside from the fact that companies turn to caustic potash on the basis of flexibility, the possible good future of potassium phosphates, and integration of operations in some cases, there is one factor that should not be overlooked, the industry points out: There is a somewhat better profit margin in making caustic potash than there is in making caustic soda.

Potassium Chloride Vs. Sodium Chloride

This is true, observers say, despite the fact that high-grade potassium chloride costs considerably more than sodium chloride. The current market price for 45 percent liquid caustic potash is $3.70 per hundred pounds, tankcars, f.o.b. works.

Liquid 50 percent caustic soda costs consumers $2.90 per hundred pounds, if they want to buy a tankcar of it f.o.b. plant.

There was a strong effort made to raise prices for KOH this fall, but the price increase had to be rescinded before it got off the ground: too much competition.

The higher costs and narrowing margins in the caustic potash market have had many chewing their fingernails in recent months. They look all the way to the consumer level, and see the cost-conscious housewife shopping for detergents.

Will the housewife turn to a liquid heavy-duty laundry detergent which costs her more than twice as much to use as the sodium phosphate-built dry detergents?

Lever thinks she will, because of packaging, convenience, the ability to spot-clean before washing, the extremely good solubility of potassium phosphate based liquids, and the lack of mess involved.

The caustic potash industry thinks she will, because it has gone ahead and expanded itself far beyond present-day consuming needs. It just wishes she would hurry up and make up her mind.

Ethylene Looks Good

—Continued from page 5

consumption, should show significant growth through 1965, Mr. Greene believes.

Pointing out that polyethylene is the growth leader, having expanded at the "explosive rate" of about 50 percent a year since 1950, the Gulf Oil executive expects this material to require about 170 percent more ethylene in 1965 than it used last year.

He notes that fabricators thusfar have been able to tap only part of polyethylene's potential—low and intermediate density grades produced by the high pressure process.

"To this growing demand," he declares, "will now be added the demand for higher density polyethylenes produced by the Ziegler, Phillips and other low pressure processes."

Ethylene oxide, which finds its chief use in permanent antifreeze, should also grow significantly, he contends—not only via antifreeze but also through other new and important applications.

Stressing that producers of plastics and general purpose rubber have stepped up their development work "to improve quality so as to withstand the competition of alternate materials," Mr. Greene says that he sees more and more styrene being channeled into these two outlets.

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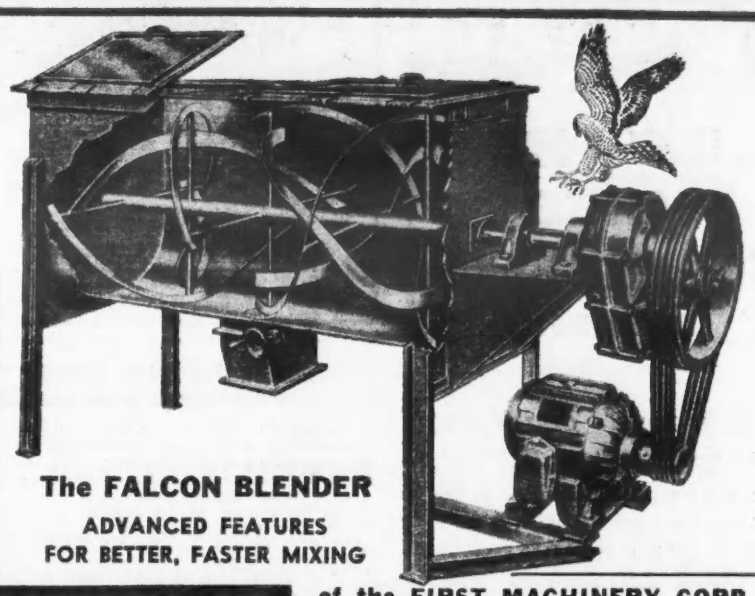

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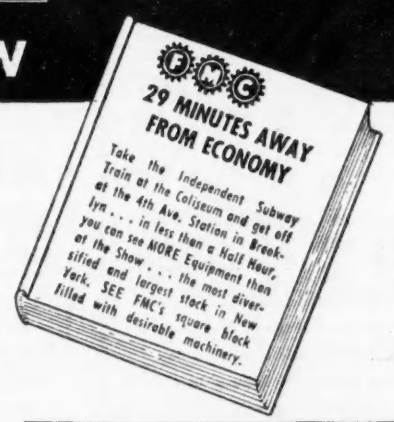
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3—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.

CENTRIFUGES

4—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

FILTERS

2—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Rotary Vacuum.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters 27 leaves, 4" centers.
2—#7 Sweetland Filters, 20 leaves, 4" centers.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf 20—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30', ½" shell.
2—Link Belt 5'2" x 20', 6'4" x 24', Steel Roto-Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Day DYO, 304 S.S. Powder Mixer, 7½ HP motor.

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 15 HP motor.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Double Deck Rotex Sifters, 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

3—Stainless Steel Jacketed 2000 gallon Kettles.

2—Pfaudler 1500 gallon Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactors, with agitators, drives and motors, 50# Jacket Pressure.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 400 gallon Kettle with Turbo Agitator and drive.

2—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Series R Jacketed Reactors, 1000 gal. each.

1—Pfaudler Series XL Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 1000 gal. cap.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, Series ELL, 750 gal. cap.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, Series ES, 100 gal. cap.

1—Nickel Jacketed 1000 gal. Kettle.

1—3000 gallon Nickel Horizontal Still Pot with Reboiler.

2—2000 gallon Nickel Still Pots with Reboilers.

2—400 gallon Nickel Vacuum Receivers.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1600 gallons, with agitator and drive, 150# Jacket, 600# internal.

1—Pfaudler 1500 gallon Monel Jacketed Reactor, with agitator, drive and motor, 50# Jacket.

1—Autoclave Engineers Type 316 Stainless Steel Autoclave, 5000# pressure, 1 gallon capacity.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifuge with Stainless Steel Perforate Basket, Plow and Curb, 25/12½ HP motor.

1—Hercules 60" Rubber-Covered Center Slung Centrifuge with Perforate Basket, complete with motor and plow.

1—AT&M 28" Center Slung Centrifuge with Rubber-Covered Perforate Basket and 3 HP motor.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifuge with Imperforate Basket.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model D-2 (New).

1—Struthers Wells Monel Packed Column, 20" x 40'.

5—Davis Engineering Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. each (New).

4—Type 317 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 892 sq. ft. ea., 200 PSI, ASME Code.

1—AT&M 42" Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with Type 347 Stainless Steel Perforate Basket, Plow and Curb, with 40/20 HP motor.

2—Combustion Engineers Water Tube Package Boilers, 200 HP, 275# pressure.

1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 3' x 12', complete.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Horizontal Ribbon Blender, 285 cu. ft. 30 HP motor.

1—Leader Stainless Steel Jacketed Horizontal Ribbon Blender, 40 cu. ft.

1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 4' x 20'.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Models 207-10, 310-16 and 502-3.

1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 3' x 12', complete.

2—Louisville Rotary Dryers, 6' x 45', complete.

2—Columbia Engineers Rotary Dryer, 6' 4½" x 45', complete.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50', complete.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryer, 6' x 10'.

1—Fletcher 40" Suspended Type Centrituge with Type 316 Stainless Steel Perforate Basket, Plow and Solid Monel Curb, 15/7½ HP motor.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

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Unused Abbe Ball Mill, 45" x 42"; Jacket, Chr. Mang., XP motor, at low price.
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Link Belt S/S Rotary Dryer, 5' x 20'.
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Pfaudler Glass Crystallizer, 38" I. D. x 42".
2 W & P Jktd. Mixers, 15 gal., 15 HP.
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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert, 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del, 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6", 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6' x 35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
S.S. Closed Tank with Coils & Agitator, 1000 gals.
S.S. Closed Tank, jacketed with Agitator, 150 gal.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12" x 27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42 x 36 jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 95 cu. ft.—like new.
1—Davidson Vacuum Pump, new, 9 x 12 x 12.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3 roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.

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1—Baker Perkins 200 gallon jacketed double arm mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gallon jacketed double arm mixer.
2—Baker Perkins 7-10 gallon jacketed double arm mixers.
2—Fitzpatrick comminuters, model D and K.
1—#5 Mikro atomizer, stainless.
2—Stokes rotary vacuum dryers, 18 x 42" and 30 x 8".
1—Stokes 43-B oscillating granulator, stainless
3—Stainless cone blenders, 7, 12 and 33 cu. ft.
2—Nickel clad tanks 2500 gallons.
1—Morehouse mill, SS-30, 20 HP.
2—Sperry 24" cast iron filter presses.
1—Sperry 24" Everdur filter press.
1—Shriver 24" lead filter press.
1—3000 gallon stainless tank.
1—300 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated kettle.
1—Pfaudler 300 gallon jacketed glass lined still.
2—Devine 10 shelf vacuum dryers, 40 x43".
2—Alsop 12" pressure filters, stainless.
1—Stokes model T single punch tablet press.
1—Stokes RD-4 rotary tablet press.
2—Sprout Waldron 24" knife cutters, 20 HP.
1—7' x 20' x ½" steel rotary cooler.
1—Bird 18 x 28" solid bowl centrifugal.
2—Buflovak double drum dryers, 24 x 36", 32 x 52".
1—American Tool 40" suspended centrifuge, bronze basket.
4—Patterson 250 gallon jacketed steel ball mills.
1—Ross 50 gallon pony mixer.
2—7500# double ribbon mixers.
1—Stokes freeze dryer model 138-B stainless.

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Syntron Dry chemical Feeder machine CFM-O-30. Brand new, in metal cabinet with GE controller and automatic time switch TSA-14, export packed, 18 each. Will closeout very, very cheap. Grieff Bros., 506 Broadway, N.Y.C. WO 6-3196.

For Sale: 24" x 36", 32" x 120", 42" x 120" Atmospheric double drum Dryers; four stainless sanitary shell and tube Heat Exchangers to 150 sq. ft. Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Mixer—Double Arm type. Baker Perkins, W & P or other. Jacketed, vacuum lid. Heavy duty. 100-250 gal. 50-100 HP. OPD 477.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Refined Solvents: substantial savings—4,000 gallons benzol; 30,000 pounds carbon tetrachloride; 6,000 gallons cyclohexanone; 40,000 pounds tetrahydrofuran; 8,000 gallons mixture 50% toluol and 50% butanol; 6,000 gallons Sovasol #35; 12,000 gallons mineral spirits. Mercury Chemical Corp., 45 Janet Lane, Springfield, N. J. DRexel 6-3220-1

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted Chemist, fully familiar with petroleum waxes and paper applications must be young, willing to travel and make his residence in Newark vicinity. OPD 479.

Polypropylene Headed

—Continued from page 3

research done on the polymerization of alpha-olefins by Prof. Giulio Natta at Milan Polytechnic Institute.

Hercules, which already produces "Hi-fax" high-density polyethylene under a license from Dr. Karl Ziegler, says it was able to translate polypropylene from laboratory to plant in the exceptionally short time of three years because of its experience with low-pressure polyethylene.

Hercules was the first company in North America to complete a commercial plant for the manufacture of Ziegler-type polyethylene.

Polypropylene is claimed to have unusual heat resistance, excellent resistance to grease and oil, water and many common acids, outstanding electrical properties and high-impact strength.

These plus other unique characteristics are expected to gain for polypropylene access to many markets still relatively untapped by plastics, but particularly in areas now served by wood and metal. For instance, in piping and fittings.

Sputnik's Conquest

—Continued from page 4

the industry will have spent about $53 million this year."

Stating that MCA pointed out the critical problem of scientific and engineering manpower more than four years ago, Mr. Hull said:

"Instead of just talking about it, the industry, through this association, has conducted an active program to help our schools correct this situation. I can report to you today that 9,000 schools have requested enough of MCA's general science materials to supply more than 200,000 students."

"The new senior high school chemistry experiments, introduced by MCA in September, have been requested by some 6,000 schools in quantities enough for more than 120,000 students."

Paying tribute to educational assistance being provided by chemical companies individually, other industries and associations, General Hull said: "It is difficult to think of a better example of the assumption of responsibility by private citizens."

MCA is currently conducting a $1 million program to assist schools in the teaching of science and to encourage more qualified students to prepare for careers in these fields. In addition, the Association announced that thirteen of its member companies alone are providing more than $11 million annually to aid education, chiefly through scholarship programs, and that many other companies are providing such assistance.

Imports at U. S.Ports

Continued from page 53

SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—2,300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
100 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFACETAMIDE—1 ck, Henley & Co, Copenhagen
SPERM OIL—733 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Paita
307 tons, Glasgow
SUMAC EXTRACT—25 cks, J E Bernard, Glasgow
TALC—800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
1,750 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
625 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
6,860 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALLOW, VEGETABLE—143 cs, Hasman & Baxt, Aarhus
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
3,530 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Coatzacoalcos
4,416 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
778 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
3,307 bgs, American Nile Corp, Lome
500 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—113 cks, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—76 bls, Marseille
TONKA BEANS—18 cs, Meer Corp, Belem-Para
20 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
18 cs, Hunzikers Inc, Manaus
38 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—22 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—20 dms, Express Forwarding Co, Bremen
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—76 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—246 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—220 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Mombasa
21 cs, Dammann & Co, Tamatave
131 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Antalaha
91 cs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
22 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
55 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antalaha
18 cs, L A Champon & Co, Antalaha
48 cs, Dammann & Co, Diego Suarez
47 cs, J Manheimer, Diego Suarez
77 cs, Antalaha
VANILLA POWDER—42 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—5 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
4 dms, Djibouti
VITAMIN C—20 dms, Byco Ltd, Yokohama
WATTLE EXTRACT—20 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Mombasa
1,069 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
545 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
WHITING—760 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
5 dms, James E Fox, Genoa
WOOL WAX—36 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
40 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—440 bgs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
33 bbls, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
BALL CLAY—150 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
512 tons, Avonmouth
3,900 bgs, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
FLUORSPAR—3,512 tons, A Miller Co, Aviles
NAPHTHALENE—2,875 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—209,500 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
242,189 bbls, The Texas Co, Cabimas
111,358 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
154,448 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
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203,407 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
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QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,475 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—34 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz

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AGAR—2 bls, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Kobe
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CASEIN—1,200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
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PERCHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, D M Hicks, Antwerp
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,198 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Amsterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—240 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
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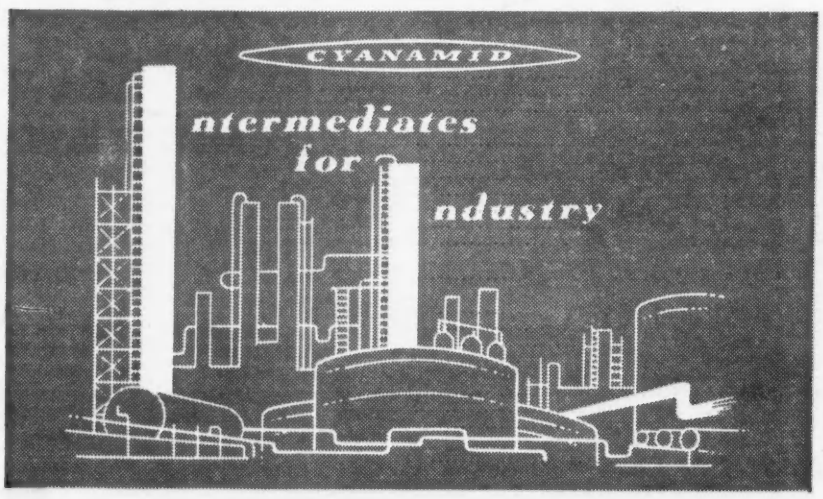

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